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中国大陆报纸摘译

Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 5259-5262
November 20-24, 1972

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National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
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CMP-SCMP-72-47

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

November 20, 1972

No. 5259

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* NATIONAL *
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LINE EDUCATION

Carry On Line Education in Close Relation To Reality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 8, 1972)

Party Committee of A Certain Unit Stationed in Luta Unremittingly Raises Awareness of Cadres and Fighters and Strengthens Revolutionized Construction of the Unit

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, November 7, 1972) By conscientiously grasping well regular line education, the Party committee of a certain unit of the PLA stationed in Luta unremittingly strengthens the revolutionized construction of the unit.

The Party committee of this unit is of the opinion that in order to carry out regular line education well, it should conscientiously analyse the new situation in class struggle and line struggle, and grasp the ideological trend of the fighters, for only in that way could there be a target to aim at in carrying out line education well. The Party branch of the general service company of this unit has done so. The comrades discovered that under the excellent situation some of the fighters began to cherish the apathetic idea of peace, and by organizing the fighters to study over again the basic line of the Party, explaining to them the new situation in class struggle, and displaying the actual condition of class struggle in the commune and production brigade wherein they were stationed, established and consolidated the thinking of the fighting unit.

They also organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's theses on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, explained the historical mission shouldered by our army, and established the idea of continuing the revolution through to the end. After the study and discussion,

the spirit of the fighters is high and vigorous and their determination is strong. They have in great numbers expressed the resolution that they must grasp firmly the gun in their hands take up their positions and set up sentry posts well for the implementation and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In order to carry out army-civilian joint defense well and to strengthen army-civilian solidarity, the No. 2 garrison company stationed on the forefront of coastal defense helps the militia company where it is static to carry out "three implementations" well. The Party branch of this company has, in conjunction with this task, carried out education on Chairman Mao's idea of the people's war for the whole company, and also regularly analyzed together with the militia cadres the local situation of class struggle, drawn up a training plan, and the army and civilians are working together in concer in guarding the coast.

The Party branch of the unit also conscientiously carries out education on "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention," inspects unit discipline, seeks the views of the poor and lower-middle peasants voluntarily, and develops observe-discipline-and-cherish-the-people activitie to strengthen further the unity between the army and the people.

When implementing a new task,the unit would invariably explain firs its significance to the commanders and fighters, and carry out line education in relation to the mission. This year, when carrying out line education, the various units have carried out in-depth line education, developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and eliminated interferences from various "Left" and Right tendencies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. The Party branches of various companies have directed everyone to carry out military training well from the plane of consciousness of "be prepared agains war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people, strengthened their enthusiasm for military training, and improved the politic and military quality of the units.

This April, the No. 4 company of a certain artillery regiment was transferred from the countryside to take up work in the city. The Party branch, upon receiving the new assignment, organized the whole company to study seriously Chairman Mao's report at the 2nd plenum of the 7th Party Congress, called upon everyone to succeed to and promote the glorious tradition of arduous struggle, and also specially developed activities for studying the advanced deeds of the "Good 8th Company of Nanking Road." This education greatly inspired the cadres and fighters of the whole company, and they in great numbers expressed, "We must succeed in not changing the spirit of arduous struggle in spite of the change in environments."

Some of the comrades of the cooking squad formerly anticipated living in a house and using water from the tap, and lacked the mental preparation of continuing hard living. By means of line education, after entering the city they continued to maintain their style of arduous struggle. They all billet in a stable, built their own stove, and paid attention to practicing economy

everywhere. Though living in a metropolis, the cadres and fighters, by continuing to promote the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle, have won favorable comment from the leadership organs and the people.

*

CCP Ch'ihshui Hsien Committee Uses Typical Example To Carry Out Education on Commune and Production Brigade Cadres and Set in Motion the Development of Diversified Economy in the Whole Hsien

(NCNA dispatch from Kweichow) By paying attention to the use of typical examples to carry out line education, the CCP Ch'ihshui hsien committee, Kweichow Province, has enabled the basic level cadres to implement firmly and unswervingly the policies and tactics of the Party and set in motion the development of diversified economy in the whole hsien.

Ch'ihshui hsien is situated on the banks of the Ch'ihshui River on the Szechwan-Kweichow border. The climate is temperate and the soil is rich and fertile. It abounds in cedar, spotted bamboo, fir wood and Chinese medicinal herbs, and possesses excellent conditions for the development of diversified economy based on the policy of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development."

However, several years ago, because of interferences from the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some of the commune and production brigade cadres were unable to draw a line of distinction ideologically, and thought that carrying out of diversified economy was restoring capitalism, and because of that, gave rise to the erroneous idea that "grasping grain is safe, and grasping diversified economy is dangerous." They grasped only grain production but not diversified economy, and consequently development of the collective economy was affected.

In March 1971, the hsien Party committee, in the course of investigation and study, discovered this problem, and immediately directed the departments concerned to make known the policies and tactics of the Party and compile relevant articles published in Central newspapers and journals on the development of diversified economy into a pamphlet for distribution among commune and production brigade cadres, and thought that by doing so, diversified economy could be developed in the whole hsien. But actually the communes and production brigades took action.

Facts enabled the hsien Party committee to realize that purely by publishing a pamphlet and issuing directions was not enough. In order to stimulate the development of a diversified economy, they must also make use of typical examples, carry out line education, solve from the plane of the line problems of ideology and the thinking of basic level cadres and mobilize their activism for implementing the policies and tactics of the Party.

By means of this investigation, the hsien Party committee discovered that Yanghsich'a production team of Wangch'eng production brigade belonging to

Wenhua commune was better at implementing policies and its development of diversified economy was faster. This production team has many people but little land, and in the past, it yearly subsisted on grain purchased back from the state.

In 1970, the cadres and commune members of the whole production team conscientiously studied the economic policies of the Party, vigorously criticized the fallacies that were "Left" in form but Right in essence spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and while developing grain production also developed at the same time pig raising, fish breeding, tea, medicinal herbs, and over ten different collective sideline industries in a manner suited to local conditions. In the second year, they used the income from sideline production to purchase over 12,000 catties of chemical fertilizer more than 130 farming implements of various sizes for use in expanding reproduction, and enabled grain production in the whole hsien to rise from the previous 650 catties to the present 889 catties per mow. The hsien Party committee, grasping this typical example, carried out propaganda extensively in the whole hsien as well as organized and sent the basic level cadres there for on-the-spot visits, and obtained every outstanding results.

Many of the commune and production team cadres, after the inspection and study, were able to set the pace in developing revolutionary great criticism and repudiation upon their return, conscientiously implement policies and actively develop diversified economy.

In the course of using typical examples to carry out line education and setting in motion the development of diversified economy, the CCP Ch'ihshui hsien committee has also paid attention to the establishment of various typical examples for popularization in a manner suited to local conditions. This hsien is situated in a sub-tropical zone, and quite a number of places are suitable for the planting of sugar cane.

Because of the development of the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and the conscientious implementation of economic policies, the No. 3 production team of Nanliu production brigade of Pingan commune used the barren hillside for the planting of 66 mow of sugar cane and harvested more than 250,000 catties of sugar cane during last year alone, which not only supported the socialist construction of the state, but also accumulated capital for the development of grain production.

In June this year, the hsien Party committee also held an on-the-spot conference there for popularizing their experience, and in great numbers communes and production brigades with suitable conditions in the whole hsien implemented the policy and planted sugar cane. In the past, there were many desolate shoals filled with wild grass along the banks of the Ch'ih River. Now they are all planted to sugar cane. The area planted to sugar cane in the whole hsien has increased from the original 1,000 mow to more than 5,200 mow.

* * *

WORK STYLE

Give Play To the Style of Being Practical

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 8, 1972)

Practical "Lecture Notes"

In the early part of May this year, the CCP Huangch'uan hsien committee in Honan, for the sake of pushing forward the in-depth development of the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement, called a work conference. Various comrades from communes attending the meeting were prepared to listen to directives from the hsien Party committee on how to make arrangements for production in the current busy farming season. However, things did not turn out as expected. Comrade Wang Pen-i, the secretary of the hsien Party committee who presided over the meeting, spoke only a few words at the opening session and right away led everybody to the basic level.

They visited 11 production brigades and 7 communes, but how rich and rewarding the experience was! The transplantation of seedlings in Kuantu in Kuangkang, the double-cropping in T'iench'iao in Shuangliu, the cultivation of fine seeds in Hungch'i in Ch'uantien, the active use of stagnant water in Paitien in Puchi, the clever use of phosphate fertilizer in P'ankang in Jenho, the prosperity of various undertakings in Tunghsiaochuang in Hsinli and the fine arrangements for farming by T'angkeng in Puchi, etc., made the on-the-spot meetings lively, animated, comprehensive and practical. Taken separately, each has its own particularities, but as a whole they are the experience of the all-round implementation of the "8-Character Charter" for agriculture.

After the conference, an upsurge for comparing, emulating, catching up and giving assistance appeared throughout the hsien which further set in motion the in-depth development of the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement.

The reason that this conference was held well is a result of the long-term penetration into the basic level by Comrade Wang Pen-i and the "squad members" of the hsien Party committee to learn from the masses. After Wang Pen-i became the secretary of the hsien Party committee, he visited in the past two years 14 communes and the majority of production brigades in the whole hsien to learn from the people and to discover and sum up new things in the "In agriculture learn from Tachai" mass movement. In order to run the conference well this time, he also personally visited the 11 production brigades before the conference to obtain their advice. From practice, Wang Pen-i realized that "abstract, empty words should be spoken less. More efforts should be made in learning from the experience of the masses, and the most practical 'lecture notes' are those written in learning from the people."

- By Our Own Correspondent

*

Telling the Truth

In making work reports to the leadership do not make extravagant claims nor try to cover up shortcomings. That is the style of being practical which a revolutionary must posses. Comrade Ts'ao Li-chiang, the deputy secretary of Yüeht'ang commune in Ich'eng hsien, Kiangsu Province, has had a profound experience in that direction.

Last November, a department of the hsien was preparing to hold an on-the-spot conference in Yüeht'ang commune on wired broadcasting network maintenance and management and asked the commune to prepare an article introducing their experience. The comrade who wrote the article, after preparing the rough draft, took it to Comrade Ts'ao Li-chiang for his approval. The article said that "the work of inspection and alteration of the broadcasting network in the 16 production brigades in the commune is completed." Ts'ao Li-chiang discovered that these words were at variance with the truth.

Recently, when he went below for inspection, he discovered that the work of inspection and repair was still being carried on in "May 1" production brigade. How could it be said that the work was all completed? He pointed out this discrepancy to the comrade who prepared the article. The comrade replied, "The hsien is going to hold an on-the-spot conference here. If we say that one of the production brigade has still not completed the work of inspection and repair, it might show that our work has not been carried out in a satisfactory enough manner. I think we should let that stay in the report." Old Ts'ao, feeling that he also had a point there, agreed, but he telephoned the "May 1" production team to hurry up and complete the task of repairing within a few days by means of shock action.

After that, old Ts'ao kept feeling that there was a heavy load on his heart. He tossed and turned the whole night, unable to go to sleep, and the thought that he had done the wrong thing in dealing with the report that morning kept nagging him. In association he recalled an incident which took place two years ago.

In the summer of 1970, at a meeting called by the hsien, estimates on summer production were made. On the basis of the preliminary estimate, his commune could only produce about 3,400,000 catties, which was slightly lower than 1969. At that time, when old Ts'ao saw that all the other communes were giving increased production figures, he was afraid that it might look bad for him if he were to tell the truth and he could be criticized by the leadership, so he added 650,000 catties more to his report. Later, the actual harvest only came to 3,450,000, which not only affected the accuracy of the statistics of the hsien, but also gave rise to a style of irresponsibility and extravagant claims.

When he thought of that, he was no longer able to sleep. He felt that he had again made the same mistake he made two years ago. He reminded himself, "A communist must be loyal and honest to the Party and to the people,

and he must not because of the pursuit of fame and glory make extravagant claims as he pleases to deceive the leadership."

Old Ts'ao immediately got up and looked for the comrade who had written the article. He voluntarily made an examination and asked him to correct it. This comrade was deeply touched, and he also made an examination of his own erroneous style. By then the article was already sent out. Old Ts'ao personally telephoned to the department concerned in the hsien and voluntarily made an examination and a retraction.

*

Do Not Go for Show, But Be Practical

by

Ying T'ien-te (应 天 德), deputy secretary of the Party committee of Kushan commune, Yungk'ang hsien, Chekiang Province

In the middle of May this year, not long after transplanting was over, the hsien Party committee issued the call "Use every means to accumulate more fertilizer and transform the backward physiognomy of after-ripening and low-yield." Our commune quickly took action and whipped up a mass movement to accumulate fertilizer and make fertilizer and compost. When the hsien Party committee noticed that our commune was quicker than any other in taking action, it decided to hold an on-the-spot conference here.

At that time, I was in charge of agricultural production, and upon receiving the news, I became a bit worried. I thought, "The hsien is going to hold an on-the-spot conference in our commune. If there is not the slightest sign of several large piles of fertilizer by the side of the fields, not only would that have a bad effect on the whole hsien, but it would also cast a shadow on the luster of our advanced unit." I gave instructions to various production brigades and repeatedly emphasized the necessity of creating a favorable impression for representatives from all parts of the whole hsien, and requested that each production brigade must show at least two large piles of fertilizer.

After that, I went to the Jungfeng production brigade to acquaint myself with conditions in fertilizer accumulation, and discovered that some of the teams had not taken any action in accordance with the instruction. I asked the cadre what was the meaning of that, and the cadre replied, "Can't you see that the seedlings in our fields of the spring crop are not shooting up strongly and are in need of a dressing of fertilizer? To 'starve' the spring crops and accumulate fertilizer by the side of the field just for the sake of appearance is not being practical, and we are not going to do a thing like that."

I then went to the Hunghsin production brigade and found the commune members of this brigade draining water from a pond by the side of the village

and digging mud from the bottom of the pond. I considered the method very good and asked them if they could dig more mud from other ponds in the same way. They answered, "It would never do to use other ponds. We must not think only of the lack of fertilizer, but also of the lack of water."

On the way back, these two problems kept up a struggle in my mind. Should Jungfeng production brigade be criticized for not accumulating more fertilizer, and should the experience of Hunghsin production brigade in digging mud from the pond and paying attention at the same time to both water and fertilizer be popularized? These two problems centered on a point, and that was, should they proceed from reality or should they put up a false front for inspection? Chairman Mao teaches, "A person who dares to tell the truth is in the final analysis to the advantage of the cause of the people and he himself is also not at a disadvantage." Shamming was a bad style. When I thought of that, I was determined to proceed from reality and carry out work based on a scientific attitude.

When I gave instructions a second time, on the one hand I called on various production brigades to mobilize the masses, used every means to open up sources for fertilizer, and energetically accumulated more local and sundry fertilizer. On the other hand I also explained that there was no need to put up a false front for inspection, and that fields that lacked fertilizer should be dressed with fertilizer. They should not drain water from ponds for the sake of accumulating more fertilizer, and more importantly, they must not send fertilizer they could ill spare to the side of the fields. At the same time, I also explained that the accumulation of fertilizer for late-ripening crops should be based on actual conditions in each team and not to apply the same rule to one and all.

When the on-the-spot conference was held, the leading comrades of the hsien and the visiting representatives discovered that the accumulation of fertilizer varied in various production brigades and we reported the actual situation to them. They were all of the opinion that we had done the right thing. Because of our method of doing things honestly in accordance with actual conditions, this year, there has been a good harvest in early rice over an extensive area, and preparations have also been made for accumulating more local and sundry fertilizer for late-ripening crops. I myself have also gained a very profound education.

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Postscript

Style of work is in the service of particular political lines. In implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, there must be a proletarian work style. If the work style is not correct, it would hinder the implementation of the correct line and work could not be carried out well.

Combining theory with practice, forming close ties with the masses, and criticism and self-criticism, are the three great styles consistently

advocated by our Party. It is precisely because of the establishment of such fine proletarian styles that our revolution could advance from victory to victory.

The three articles published in this column have reflected from different angles the role played by the improvement of style in guaranteeing that work could be carried out well. We must oppose various non-Marxist-Leninist styles, promote the fine styles of the Party and do our work better still.

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STUDY OF MARXISM

Works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin Translated and Published in Large Numbers in Past Two Years in China

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 7, 1972)

(NCNA Peking, November 6, 1972) After going through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of Party members, cadres, workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary intellectuals--actively answering Chairman Mao's call "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism"--make strenuous efforts to study Marxism-Leninism during the deep-going education in ideology and political line and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work. To meet this need, the Bureau of Translation of the Works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin of the CCP Central Committee and the relevant publishing departments have translated and published the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin in large numbers. In the past two years, 49 titles of Marxist-Leninist works have been publishe in the form of collected works, selected works and pamphlets, and a total of more than 190 million copies have been issued.

This year, Volumes 23, 26 (Part A), 27, 29, 31, 34 and 38 of the Collected Works of Marx and Engels have been published one after another. This, together with the 24 volumes published previously, makes the total 31 volumes already published. The Selected Works of Marx and Engels in four volumes have been edited and published and the Selected Works of Lenin in four volumes have also been revised and reissued.

Apart from these, there have been reprinted and published in book form more than 20 titles including "The Communist Manifesto," "The Civil War in France," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "Anti-Dühring," "Dialectics of Nature," "Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of German Classical Philosophy," "What Is To Be Done?" "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism," "The State and Revolution," "The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky," "'Left-Wing' Communism, An Infantile Disorder," "Problems of Leninism," "On Opposition," "Marxism and Linguistic Problems" and "Problems of Socialist Economy in the Soviet Union," and translations of some of these books have been revised and checked again. Some of these works have also been translated in the languages of five minority nationalities, namely, Mongol, Tibet, Uighur, Korea and Kazakh, and in braille. The Foreign Languages Press has also translated and published 19 titles of the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin in such foreign languages as English, French, Spanish, German, Russian and Persian, and more than 2,300,000 copies of them have been printed and circulated.

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(NCNA Peking, November 11, 1972) To meet the needs of the broad masses of readers for the study of Marxism-Leninism, the Selected Works of Lenin in four volumes edited by the Bureau of Translation of the Works of

Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin has been reissued by the People's Publishing House and will be put into circulation one after another through the various branches of Hsinhua Book Store from November 7.

These Selected Works include the important works by the great teacher of revolution Lenin during various periods from 1894 to 1923. These works illustrate that, in his struggle against imperialism and opportunism and revisionism of various shapes and colors, he inherited, defended and developed Marxism and pushed Marxism forward to a new historical stage--the stage of Leninism.

The Selected Works of Lenin was edited and published in 1960. In this reissue, some readjustments have been made in the works selected and the translation has also been revised in some cases.

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SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Party Committee of Tientsin No. 2 Bureau of Machine Building Actively Encourages Technicians To Carry Out Scientific Research

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 7, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Tientsin dated November 6, 1972) The Party committee of Tientsin Municipal No. 2 Bureau of Machine Building actively supports engineers and technicians in carrying out scientific and technical research and encourages them to scale the peak of science and technology for the socialist revolution and construction, thereby giving an impetus to the brisk development of scientific and technical work.

Since the beginning of this year, the various units under this bureau have successfully trial-made more than 90 varieties of new telegraphic devices, meters and medical instruments of an advanced level, including the high-frequency spectrum analyzer, the DF2 digital voltmeter, the PZ2 frequency assembler and the automatic respirator, and made more than 50 major items of technical innovations, thereby effectively raising the level of complete assemblies and promoting the development of production in this industrial system.

The industrial organizations under the Tientsin Municipal No. 2 Bureau of Machine Building have more than 2,300 engineers and technicians. At the end of last year, the Party committee of this bureau discovered that the leaders of some units, being influenced by the ultra-"Left" ideas disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, did not see clearly the role played by the engineers and technicians and so did not give them suitable assignments and dared not give them a free hand in work. This hindered the engineers and technicians in developing their skills to the full.

In view of this state of affairs, the Party committee of this bureau held a study class attended by the No. 1 and No. 2 men of the basic-level Party organizations, and organized them to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's assertions on intellectuals and the Party's policy toward intellectuals and, meanwhile, to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth and draw clear demarcation lines between the bringing of the role of the engineers and technicians into play and the "management of factories by experts," between the learning of techniques for the revolution and the "putting of techniques in command," and between the making of foreign things to serve China and the "slavish comprador philosophy," thereby making them understand more clearly the role played by the engineers and technicians in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

On the basis of having raised the level of understanding, the Party committee of the bureau strengthened its ideological and organizational leadership over scientific and technical work, set up and improved the leading and supervisory organizations in the scientific and technical department

at various levels. Meanwhile, it selected a group of engineers and technicians who had good political performance, who actively studied their professional work and who had made good achievements, and promoted them to the leading organs and supervisory departments at all levels.

In March this year, the Party committee of the bureau called a representative meeting of intellectuals of the whole system, which more than 300 people attended. In this class, the advanced collectives and individuals that had made strenuous efforts to change their world outlook actively studied scientific and technical techniques and had made marked achievements in practice were commended.

All these aroused the revolutionary vigor and enthusiasm of the engineers and technicians in work and gave an impetus to the development of the activities of scientific and technical research.

The Party committee of the Tientsin No. 2 Bureau of Machine Building constantly taught the leading cadres at all levels to study scientific theories and technical knowledge and took solid action in leading and influencing the engineers and technicians.

In the course of trial-making an ultra-low frequency tester, Li T'ao, secretary of the Party branch of the new product trial-making workshop of the electronic instruments plant and a member of the standing committee of the Party committee of this bureau, got together with the engineers and technicians to find reference material and to look up data and learned humbly from them. Under his leadership, the engineers and technicians of this trial-making group looked up technical data and reference materials from more than 3,000 articles published at home and in foreign countries, and found from them more than 300 products of similar types for comparison. They focussed their attention on the study of more than 40 types of instruments. Eventually, in the principle of attaining the advanced level and meeting the realities of production in their units, they drew up a plan of trial-making. As a result of the joint efforts made by all members of the "three-in-one" group, they eventually succeeded in trial-making this instrument which was useful in scientific research and automatic control.

Apart from this, the Party committee of this bureau set aside some time for the engineers and technicians to learn scientific theories and technical knowledge. Many units opened spare-time foreign languages schools and spare-time schools for learning semi-conductor physics and techniques. The information assessing station strengthened its work of promptly furnishing scientific and technical data to various units.

As a result of the vigorous support and encouragement by the Party committee of the Tientsin Municipal No. 2 Bureau of Machine Building, the atmosphere of scientific and technical research has become stronger and stronger in many units.

An engineer in his sixties, K'ang Tieh-chun who was a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the semi-conductor institute, perseveringly

trained himself in practice and vigorously studied scientific and technical theories. In the past year and more, in relation to the items of scientif and technical research, he translated close to 200 articles of reference materials in foreign languages during his spare time, not only meeting the urgent needs of this unit for scientific and technical research and producti but also furnishing technical data for the development of electronic industr in our country.

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Lanchow Fulfills State Plan of Industrial Production in First Nine Months of This Year

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 7, 1972)

(NCNA Lanchow, November 6, 1972) For the first nine months of this year, the industrial front in Lanchow municipality has fulfilled the State production plan every month. Production showed an excellent situation of sustained development. By the end of September, the total value of industrial output of the whole municipality fulfilled the annual plan by 81.1 percent, topping that in the same period of last year by 10.3 percent. The annual state plans for 34 kinds of product including steel, cement telegraph posts, nitrogenous fertilizer, paint, naked aluminum wire, cement concrete mixers, enamel ware, and woolen blankets, have been fulfilled ahead of schedule. The annual plans for 43 kinds of product including cast iron, coke, refractory materials, cement, transformers, motors, lamp bulbs, and soap have also been fulfilled by over 80 percent. The quality of many products has improved while the consumption of raw and semi-finished materials and cost of production have dropped.

Last year, Lanchow municipality fulfilled its annual plan of industrial production one month ahead of schedule. Since the beginning of this year, the Party organizations and the revolutionary committees at all levels on the industrial front in this municipality have summed up experience and lessons in relation to the realities and further strengthened their leadership over industrial production during the deep-going movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work. The municipal Party committee and the municipal revolutionary committee aroused the cadres and the masses to criticize penetratingly "politics may overrule anything else" and other fallacies trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby helping them understand more clearly the dialectical relationship between politics and production and, on this basis, adopt effective measures to strengthen enterprise management realistically.

The leading members of Lanchow Rubber Shoes Factory overcame their wrong idea that "it is dangerous to grasp production," and actively aroused the masses to set up and improve the system governing planned management, quality inspection, and positions and responsibilities. They also organized a "three-in-one" shock group to analyze the products, subsequently drawing up measures for improving quality. Thanks to the strengthening of leadership, in the first nine months of this year this factory fulfilled the annual production plan by 92.7 percent, and the rate of up-to-standard products reached 99.3 percent.

Since the beginning of this year, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Lanchow municipality and the various industrial bureaus in this municipality have regularly sent some responsible comrades with some investigation groups to the basic-level units to "dissect the sparrow," and to help the enterprises carry out the Party's policies, improve product quality,

launch the socialist labor emulation drive and reorganize the leading groups. As a result, many advanced units became more advanced and the units which lagged behind turned quickly for the better.

In conjunction with the criticism against revisionism and rectification of style, the leading departments at all levels on the industrial front in Lanchow municipality teach the cadres and the masses of the enterprises under them to establish the all-round point of view, to develop the spirit of socialist coordination between enterprises, and to shoulder the difficulties actively.

In the first half of this year, some enterprises had difficulties of having insufficient raw and semi-finished materials. In view of this situation, the Party organizations of various industrial bureaus of this municipality promptly helped them arouse the masses to carry out activities of stock taking and to solve the problem of insufficient raw and semi-finished materials by making use of the over-stocked supplies. Meanwhile, various industrial bureaus also encouraged various factories to develop the spirit of socialist coordination, to carry out exchange and to effect a balance within the system.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Train Minority Nationalities Cadres Actively

- The CCP K'anglo hsien committee pays attention to promoting fine minority nationalities elements who have appeared in the three great revolutionary movements to positions of leadership

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 10, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Lanchow, November 9, 1972) The CCP K'anglo hsien committee in Kansu Province is actively training minority nationalities cadres and promoting the fine elements of the minority nationalities who have appeared in the three great revolutionary movements to positions of leadership at various levels.

Since the "9th Congress" of the Party, the hsien has promoted 110 minority cadres, comprising about 54.3 percent of the newly promoted cadres in the whole hsien, of whom more than half have become the No. 1 and No. 2 persons in communes and production brigades. While training and promoting the new minority nationalities cadres, the hsien Party committee has also paid great attention at the same time to helping former minority nationalities cadres to raise their awareness of the struggle between the two lines and enabled them to bring their revolutionary vigor into play. United in battle, the new and old cadres are actively playing their parts in the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement.

K'anglo hsien is the home of a community of Hui, Han and Tunghsiang nationalities, and minority nationalities accounted for more than half of the total population of the hsien. In order to stimulate the political, economical and cultural development of the district, the hsien Party committee has placed the training of minority nationalities cadres on its agenda of important business, with the No. 1 and No. 2 persons personally grasping this item of work.

Apart from sending minority nationalities cadres by groups and in turn to the Party school and the "May 7" cadre school of the district for training, the hsien Party committee also conscientiously organizes them to read works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao and criticize the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. As for comrades whose cultural standard was low, special people are appointed to tutor and assist them so that they might learn culture alongside with the learning of theory.

Ma Te-lu, a Hui nationality cadre and secretary of the Party branch of the Fengchao production brigade, Suchi commune, since becoming a member of the hsien Party committee, has shown great enthusiasm in his work, but there was a time when he failed to grasp the Party's economic policies for the countryside properly and the socialist enthusiasm of the commune members and the people was affected. Upon discovering this problem, the principal responsible member of the hsien Party committee studied Chairman Mao's relevant

teachings together with him, raised his consciousness of implementing the line and policies of the Party, and his work became better and better. Last year, in spite of the condition of summer drought and autumn flooding, the average per-mow yield in Fengchao production brigade still topped the target laid down in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

In the course of training minority nationalities cadres, the CCP K'anglo hsien committee has in accordance with Chairman Mao's five criteria for the training of successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat set a harsh demand on the cadres and let them receive tempering in the three great revolutionary movements and improve their ability through practice.

In the early part of 1970, the hsien Party committee sent Mao Hai-chiao, a Hui nationality cadre and the former deputy hsien chief, to be the secretary of the Party committee of Shangwan commune. The class struggle was more complex there, and production remained in a backward state.

Upon arriving at this commune, Ma Hai-chiao, by maintaining participation in collective productive labor, modestly learning from the masses and conscientiously grasping class struggle and line struggle properly together with the cadres and people of the whole commune, enabled a new situation to appear in the revolution and production of this commune within a very short time. Last year, the total production and the per-mow yield in the commune both reached the highest historical level. Ma Hai-chiao gained an education from the practice of struggle, and his ideological and work levels improved. Later, he became a member of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee and a vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee.

The CCP K'anglo hsien committee is also paying great attention to the training of women minority nationalities cadres. Once a deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee went to work in the Kankou production brigade of Liuch'uan commune, and discovered that Ma Hsiu-lan, a woman production brigade leader of the Tunghsiang nationality, was daring and active in work. Her awareness of class struggle and line struggle was higher than most people and she was commended by the people. This deputy secretary therefore voluntarily looked her up for talks, gave her encouragements and by setting a demand on the commune to train her seriously, enabled her to make very rapid progress. Later, Ma Hsiu-lan was promoted to leadership work in the commune revolutionary committee and gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

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People in Former Malaria Area Get Good Medical Care

- Fifth in series on Hsishuang Panna

(NCNA-English Kunming, Nov. 9, 1972)

the rural population in subtropical hsishuang panna in the southwest china province of yunnan has increased by 63 per cent since liberation. the incidence of malaria in areas where it was endemic has dropped to below one per thousand as against 50 per cent incidence and ten per cent mortality before liberation.

small pox, cholera and other scourges in old china have been wiped out. the people are now healthy and the survival rate of infants is rising steadily.

the hsishuang panna tai autonomous chou, which has over a dozen nationalities, today has 500 medical workers and some 800 hospital beds, as against only two doctors before 1949. a medical network reaches down to county hospitals, commune clinics and cooperative medical service stations in the production brigades.

under the dark rule of the kuomintang reactionaries and manorial lords, historical records show, 80 per cent of the adults and 90 per cent of the children had enlarged spleens, a symptom of malaria. manorial lords and headmen took advantage of this endemic disease to persecute the multi-national labouring people. they slandered those poor peasants bold enough to oppose them as disease-spreading "evil spirits". these peasants were tortured, expelled from their villages and even burnt alive or killed, and their descendents treated as outcasts for generations.

today the daughters of some of these peasants in a production team in chinghung county have become medical workers. known as a village of "evil spirits" in old china, the production team has stepped forward in political, economic, educational and medical work. its population has risen from 70 in the early post-liberation period to 189 at present.

in new china the party and government have paid close attention to the health of the people in hsishuang panna. big sums have been allocated to improve medical facilities and augment the rural medical staff every year. mobile medical teams have been sent there. touring medical workers treat ailments and help the people rid of superstition. they have trained 600 "barefoot" doctors and 2,000 health workers.

counties in the autonomous chou now have their own hospitals, health stations and child care and maternity stations.

people's communes have polyclinics which can perform ordinary surgical, gynecologic and obstetric operations. production brigades and teams have "barefoot" doctors and health workers, trained from among the peasants, who are ready at all times to treat ordinary ailments for the multinational people while taking part in collective labour.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution all 180 production brigades in hsishuang panna have set up cooperative medical service stations. this provides the peasants with free medical care for a small annual fee per capita. the remaining cost is covered by the production team from public accumulation funds. one of these medical stations set up a garden to grow medicinal herbs and a workshop to prepare herbal drugs. members of the brigade get medical treatment for ordinary ailments without leaving their village.

mass sanitation campaigns to clear away garbage and cesspools are carried out frequently. preventive medicine for malaria is distributed by the state periodically.

RELIGION

Bairam Festival Observed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1972)

chinese and foreign moslems here today attended a service held in the tungszu mosque to mark the annual bairam festival.

they included heads of diplomatic missions from algeria, afghanistan, the arab republic of egypt, syria, mali, morocco, pakistan and kuwait; the head of the mission of the palestine liberation organisation in peking; diplomatic officials of the embassies of guinea, the arab republic of yemen, the people's democratic republic of yemen, mauritania and tanzania; as well as experts and trainees from some afro-asian countries.

they exchanged festival greetings after the service.

FARM MECHANIZATION

Northwest China Region Mechanizes Farming

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Nov. 9, 1972)

every production brigade in tahcheng region of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region averages four tractors. every commune has its own tractors, combine harvesters and machinery for processing farm produces.

tahcheng region in northwest china used wooden ploughs and broadcast sowing from horseback before liberation.

under the leadership of the communist party and chairman mao, the multi-national peasants and herdsmen got organized after liberation. the establishment of people's communes built the collective economy which speeded up mechanization of farm work. many communes bought farm machinery.

big advances have been made during the great proletarian cultural revolution in response to chairman mao's instruction of "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization". there are 4.5 times as many tractors, combine harvesters and other big or medium-sized farm machines today as in 1965. most ploughing and sowing is mechanized or semi-mechanized. more harvesting and threshing is being done by machinery. the same is true for mowing, raking and shearing.

all counties in the region now have farm machinery manufacture and repair plants and many communes have stations. now the region is able to make fodder crushers, flour mills, animal-drawn cultivators, mowers and other farm machine tools.

the region's total grain output last year was 3.5 times that in the early post-liberation period. the grain output of the third production team of the tuchi people's commune in omin county was low at the time when the team was set up. relying on its collective economy, the team bought in recent years three tractors, a combine harvester, a thresher, a winnower, a diesel engine, two flour mills and an oil press. ploughing, sowing, harvesting, threshing and farm and side-line products processing have been mechanized. these help extend farmland and raise crop yield. total grain output of the team in 1971 was 15 times as much as at the time when the team was set up.

OIL PRODUCTION

China's Old Oilfield Increases Production in Revolutionary Tradition of Hard Struggle

(NCNA-English Sian, Nov. 9, 1972)

one of china's oldest oilfields, yenchang, has kept increasing output by adhering to the communist party's tradition of hard struggle.

located near the old revolutionary centre of yenan, the oilfield returned to the hands of the people in 1935 when the chinese workers' and peasants' red army reached northern shensi province after the long march.

the oilfield now produces more oil in half a month than it did in the whole year of 1949. in the first eight months of this year, it produced 30 per cent more crude oil, gasoline, diesel oil and other oil products than in the same 1971 period. quality is higher and cost lower.

leading cadres at the oilfield work among the masses and join them in productive labour. the workers make equipment by themselves in a frugal and self-reliant way to tap the production potential.

when the oilfield decided to add refining equipment to expand production in the second half of 1971, tuan chang-ming, vice-chairman of the field's revolutionary committee, went to the workers and technicians and with them remodelled old equipment and added new by using discarded material. this alone saved the state hundreds of thousands of yuan in investment. the vice-chairman is always ready to take on the heaviest job when he joins the workers in production. he was the first to enter a boiler to repair the pipeline when it was still very hot inside the boiler.

one workshop has an old table planer, a product of the 1930's. it was much improved after the workers replaced the belts with hydraulic transmission during the cultural revolution. to the frugal workers, used wire cables, steel pipes and valves and other odds and ends are still useful in one way or another.

the party organization has striven to educate young workers in the glorious revolutionary tradition advocated by chairman mao. the young workers were told how the workers during the years of revolutionary wars moved drilling machines by hand and extracted and refined large quantities of crude oil into gasoline, kerosene and paraffin wax with home-made equipment in their effort to support the revolutionary wars and break the economic blockade by the reactionaries.

the oil pool here is shallow, so oil had to be pumped up and output used to be low. during the cultural revolution, the technicians and workers have cooperated in making drills, pumps and other equipment and pumping air and water into the producing formations to increase output. crude oil output has risen 70 per cent in the past two years.

SPORT

Northeast China Village Holds Lively Sports Meet

(NCNA-English Changchun, Nov. 9, 1972)

a lively sports meet featuring track and field events, ball games and a number of traditional national sports was held recently by peasants of a production brigade in the changpai mountains, northeast china.

the sports meet was held like a festival on the playground of the brigade's primary school which was bedecked with red flags. dressed in their holiday best people arrived early in the morning. a crowd of several hundred followed the contests with keen interests. a portrait of chairman mao hung on the rostrum and a huge streamer inscribed with his instruction "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health".

for the members of this brigade in the yehchuho commune of hailung county, kirin province, this is an annual event before the harvest every autumn.

the village used to be very poor. but inspired by chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the peasants transformed the brigade's poor soil into fertile land which gives high, stable yields. as production grew and their material life improved, more and more people began to take part in sports.

this year's meet saw an impressive field of entrants ranging from primary school pupils to 70-year-old men. some households entered en masse in the competitions. chin cheng-chiu, a peasant of over 50, finished first in the seniors' 100-metre dash. all the members of his family, except his tiny grandson, competed that day.

the cadres proved to be as good at sports as in production. li cheng-hsi, deputy secretary of the brigade party branch, competed in the men's 100, 400 and 1,500 metres and placed first in the 1,500 metres.

as the members of this brigade are mostly of korean nationality, wrestling is popular among the young men. the wrestling title went to a 24-year-old tractor driver.

for the women members, the most keenly contented event was the swing. though not a competitive event, it drew much interest and admiration as young girls flew gracefully on the swing in their long silk skirts. among these winning much applause were a 60-year-old grandma and a 40-year-old mother of ten.

the sports meet included some military sports events for the militiamen such as forced march, first aid, steeplechase and pillbox demolition.

there was a chess tournament for the old folk and skipping and hoop-rolling competitions for youngsters.

the winners were awarded spades, hoes, towels, pens and notebooks as prizes.

at the end of the meet, contestants and spectators converged on the playground for a collective national dance in celebration of the anticipated good harvest.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking Banquet in Honor of Albanian Football Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1972)

the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army and the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome all members of the "partisan" football team of the albanian people's army led by gani berberi.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife, and military attache of the albanian embassy qazim kapisyzi and his wife were present.

present at the banquet were tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the p.l.a.; yao hsiao-cheng, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission; leading members of departments concerned, including wang ti-kang, li kuang-hsiang, kan mai, shih hsia, kuo lei, wang wen-chung, li feng-lou and liu kuang-ya; and coaches and players of p.l.a. and national football teams.

tien wei-hsin and gani berberi spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

tien wei-hsin said: the two peoples and armies of china and albania are closest brothers and most reliable comrades-in-arms. in the past few years our two armies have exchanged study groups for friendly visits and learned experience from each other. our cooperation in physical culture and sports has been growing. through the visits and cooperation, we have gained a lot of valuable experience from the albanian people and their army. the "partisan" football team's current friendly visit will make positive contributions to further strengthening the revolutionary friendship between the two peoples and armies of china and albania and to improving the game in china.

in his speech gani berberi conveyed the friendship of the albanian sportsmen to the chinese sportsmen. he said: the "partisan" football team has been accorded a friendly and cordial welcome and reception in china. friendship, concern and warm welcome make us feel at home. we are proud that the sportsmen of our two countries are marching abreast on the same road. in both china and albania, physical culture serves to improve the health and morality of the younger generation. may our current visit help strengthen the militant and fraternal friendship between the sportsmen of our two countries.

hosts and guests drank many toasts to the unbreakable and everlasting friendship between the peoples, armies and sportsmen of china and albania, and to the health and long life of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people.

Peking Soiree for Albanian Friendship Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1972)

the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army today arranged a soiree here to warmly welcome the friendship military delegation of the albanian people's republic with beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence, as its leader and hito cako, chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, and rahman perllaku, deputy chief of general staff of the albanian people's army, as its deputy leaders.

the song and dance ensemble of the p.l.a. peking units presented chinese and albanian songs and dances at the soiree.

among the guests were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and officials of the albanian embassy here and other albanian comrades now in peking.

accompanying the albanian comrades-in-arms at the soiree were yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; hsiao ching-kuang, and wang shu-sheng, members of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-ministers of national defence; chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a.; yu chan, vice-foreign minister; and leading members of departments concerned, including li ta, tien wei-hsin, chang chih-ming, chou hsi-han, tsao li-huai and jen yun-chung.

in the hall there was a big streamer inscribed in chinese and albanian: "long live the great revolutionary friendship between the peoples and armies of china and albania exclamation" the artists presented "sino-albanian friendship dance", "true friends", "mountain people hail enver hoxha", "wishing chairman mao a long, long life", "march of partisans", "on the march" and other chinese and albanian revolutionary songs and dances. these sang praises of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people,

and chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, as well as the great friendship of the two parties, peoples and armies of china and albania. the performance drew round after round of warm applause from the audience.

at the end of the performance, beqir balluku and other albanian comrades, accompanied by comrade yeh chien-ying and others, went on stage and warmly shook hands with the artists, congratulating them on the success of the performance. they also presented them with a basket of flowers.

Comrade Enver Hoxha Receives Chinese Youth Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 8, 1972)

comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, received today the chinese youth delegation led by lu yu-lan, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy secretary of the c.p.c. hopei provincial committee.

present at the reception were ramiz alia, member of the political bureau and secretary of the a.p.l. central committee; behar shtylla, member of the a.p.l. central committee; rudi monari, first secretary of the central committee of the union of working youth of albania; and asim bedalli and lumturi rexha, secretaries of the u.w.y.a. central committee.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, was present on the occasion.

the reception proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. comrade enver hoxha took a photo with the chinese comrades.

Peking Ceremony in Honor of Albanian Football Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1972)

comrade beqir balluku, leader, and comrades hito cako and rahman pertlaku, deputy leaders, of the friendship military delegation of the people's republic of albania, and other members of the delegation, and yeh chien-ying, li teh-sheng and other comrades were among 100,000 spectators of the chinese capital who attended a ceremony this afternoon to welcome the "partisan" football team of the albanian people's army. they watched a friendship match between footballers of the two armies of china and albania.

the ceremony was arranged by the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army and the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china. the rostrum at the peking workers' stadium was hung with a portrait of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and a portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of china and albania. the stadium was bedecked with red flags and huge streamers. one of the slogans inscribed on the streamers read: "long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties, two peoples and two armies of china and albania exclamation"

attending the ceremony and watching the match were gani berberi, leader, and tahir arapi, deputy leader, of the "partisan" football team of the albanian people's army; kico ngjela, leader of the albanian government trade delegation; xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy here; and other albanian comrades in peking.

also present were leading members of the chinese people's liberation army, the physical culture and sports commission, the foreign ministry and other departments concerned, including chang tsai-chien, tien wei-hsin, yao hsiao-cheng, yu pu-hsueh, yu chan, li chiang and li en-chiu.

at 2:30 p.m. players of the two teams filed into the arena to the playing of music. the spectators gave a prolonged applause as an expression of warm welcome to the albanian army footballers, comrades-in-arms from "the land of mountain eagles". the band played the national anthems of albania and china. pennants and souvenirs were exchanged between the two teams.

balluku, cako, pertlaku, ngjela, berberi, robo and other albanian comrades, together with yeh chien-ying, li teh-sheng and other chinese comrades, went down the rostrum to meet the players of the two teams and shook their hands cordially. they posed for pictures together.

the two teams played a spirited and thrill-packed match. the fine skills and sportsmanship displayed by the players of the two countries won round after round of warm applause from the spectators. the all-round albanian team, which is particularly good at defence, won from the football team of the chinese p.l.a. 2:1.

Sino-Albanian 1973 Goods Exchange and Payments Protocol Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1972)

documents including a protocol relating to the exchange of goods and payments for 1973 between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the albanian people's republic were signed here today.

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien attended the signing ceremony.

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and kico ngjela, leader of the albanian government trade delegation and minister of trade, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

present on the occasion were:

deputy leader theohar fundo and members of the albanian government trade delegation, as well as albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and others; and

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-minister of foreign affairs yu chan and leading members of departments concerned, including wang ming-hsiu, wang pin and li hsien.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Gives Banquet for Signing of Sino-Albanian Trade Protocol

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1972)

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo gave a banquet here this evening to mark the signing of the 1973 trade protocol and other documents between the chinese and albanian governments.

among the guests were members of the albanian government trade delegation with kico ngjela as its leader and theohar fundo as its deputy leader, albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy here.

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-foreign minister yu chan and leading members of other departments were present.

speaking at the banquet, pai hsiang-kuo said that thanks to the daily strengthening of the revolutionary friendship between china and albania, the economic cooperation and technical exchange between the two countries have borne rich fruit. "on the basis of self-reliance," he pointed out, "our two sides assist and support each other and this has greatly accelerated the building of socialism in both countries. especially in china's socialist revolution and construction, the glorious albanian party of labour and the heroic albanian people have given us tremendous political, moral and material support and help. for this, we express our heartfelt gratitude to the fraternal albanian people."

the chinese minister added that the two parties and peoples of china and albania have been the closest comrades-in-arms and comrades in their protracted common struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and in the great cause of socialist revolution and construction. "this great revolutionary friendship between us is founded by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha; it is based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and is therefore indestructible," he declared.

pai hsiang-kuo said: "the chinese people will always act in line with chairman mao's great teachings and make every effort to continuously consolidate and promote the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese and albanian people. together our two peoples will march forward and fight in close unity against our common enemy."

delegation leader kico ngjela said: "during its visit to china, the albanian government trade delegation has been living in warm, fraternal friendship. everywhere it experiences the boundless love of the chinese people for the albanian people, the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha."

he said: ours is a friendship of the people. we are close comrades-in-arms. we are fighters sharing common aspirations. the great, revolutionary friendship and the all-round, fraternal unity and cooperation between albania and china are founded on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

he continued: "following the teachings of the party and comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people will safeguard this friendship as they cherish their most treasured things and will make constant efforts to strengthen and develop this friendship."

kico ngjela praised the correctness of the policies of the chinese communist party and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao. "the albanian people regard all the victories of the chinese people as their own," he added.

the delegation leader gave an account of how the albanian people, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, are working with unprecedented revolutionary drive to fulfil the grand programme laid down by the sixth congress of the party.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Aboriginal People's Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1972)

the australian aboriginal people's delegation led by chicka dixon and ruby hammond wound up a visit to peking and left here by train on november 7 to tour nanking and other places. it will leave for home via kwangchow.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Warmly Greets Cambodian People's Glorious Festival

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1972)

following is the text of an editorial carried in the "people's daily" today under the title: "warmly greet the glorious festival of the cambodian people":

today is the 19th anniversary of the national day of the kingdom of cambodia. the chinese people, with immense joy, warmly greet this glorious festival of the cambodian people and heartly hail the brilliant victories they have won in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

cambodia is an ancient country with a long history of civilization. the cambodian people are heroic people with a tradition of anti-imperialist struggle. after a prolonged struggle, the kingdom of cambodia shook off french colonial rule and won independence. since then, the kingdom of cambodia under the leadership of head of

state samdech norodom sihanouk has all along followed a policy of peace and neutrality, firmly opposed aggression and intervention by u.s. imperialism and waged an indomitable struggle in defence of national independence and state sovereignty. in the past two years and more in particular, the patriotic armed forces and people of cambodia, responding to the solemn call of samdech sihanouk, have carried on a spectacular war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and won great victories. through their struggle and victories, the cambodian people have not only laid a foundation for the complete liberation of their country but also made a valuable contribution to the joint anti-imperialist struggle of the people in indochina and the whole world.

since the inception of this year, the cambodian people have won many new victories militarily, politically and diplomatically. the people's national liberation armed forces have continuously launched fierce offensives against the enemy, wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives and further enlarged the liberated areas. now, 85 per cent of the cambodian territory with a population of five millions has been liberated. recent victories won by the c.p.n.l.a.f. in vicinity of phnompenh in particular, are further toppling the reactionary rule of the traitorous lon nol clique. the successful visit to five european and african countries of samdech norodom sihanouk last summer and the recognition of the royal government of national union of cambodia by the recent foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned countries have further raised the international prestige of the royal government of national union of cambodia. the cambodian people enjoy abundant support in their just cause and they have friends all over the world. the u.s. imperialist lackey, the traitorous lon nol clique, however, under the heavy blows of the cambodian patriotic armed forces and people, has landed itself in an inextricable crisis beset with numerous difficulties in the country. it has, too, become discredited and extremely isolated in the world.

at present, the situation in indochina is favourable to the people of the indochinese countries and unfavourable to u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship among the people of cambodia, viet nam and laos have been strengthened continuously. samdech sihanouk recently paid a successful visit to the democratic republic of viet nam. in the cambodia-viet nam joint communique the two sides declare strict loyalty to the joint declaration of the indochinese peoples' summit conference and pledge to do all they can to give each other reciprocal support on the basis of mutual respect. this visit has made a new contribution to further consolidating and strengthening the friendship between the cambodian and vietnamese peoples.

the cambodian people are close comrades-in-arms of the chinese people. between them there exists a traditional friendship which has been developed and strengthened in the past few years in their common struggle. the chinese people will as always firmly support the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the khmer people under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia. we are deeply convinced that victory undoubtedly belongs to the heroic cambodian people and that the day when the cambodian nation wins complete liberation will surely come.

Chinese Friendship Association Celebrate National Day of Kingdom of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1972)

the china-cambodia friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a reception here this evening to warmly celebrate the 19th national day of the kingdom of cambodia.

among the guests attending the reception were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia; madame sarin chhak, wife of the minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c.; ministers chau seng, chan youran, thiounn mumm, huot sambath, chea san, keat chhon and madame keat chhon, thiounn prasith, vice-minister van piny and madame van piny; and cambodian envoys to foreign countries and mesdames now in peking.

present were chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-minister of national defence wang shu-sheng, leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china shen chien, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries yang chi, leading members of departments concerned lin chia-mei, wang chen, lu wei-chao, han hsu, ting hsueh-sung, chu pei-chang and yin tso-chen, chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling, and chairman of the revolutionary committee of the changyang china-cambodia friendship people's commune lu yi.

prime minister penn nouth warmly praised the profound militant unity and fraternal friendship between the people

of cambodia and china. he said: "cambodia and china and the people of our two countries have always been close friends. this friendship has grown daily since cambodia regained its independence."

the cambodian people's hearts are warmed to have the chinese people as their comrades-in-arms and china as their reliable rear area in the struggle, he added.

dwelling on the excellent situation in the struggle of the cambodian people, prime minister penn nouth said: "nearly 90 per cent of the land and more than five million of the seven million people have been completely liberated." he denounced u.s. imperialism and the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique for colluding in stubbornly perpetrating the clumsy conspiracy of cease-fire in cambodia so that they could gain time to muster their forces for counter-attack.

in conclusion, prime minister penn nouth pointed out: "the cambodian question must be solved on the basis of the five-point declaration made by cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk on march 23, 1970 and the political programme of the national united front of cambodia."

on behalf of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-cambodia friendship association, yang chi extended the warmest greetings to the national united front of cambodia headed by samdech norodom sihanouk, the royal government of national union of cambodia headed by samdech penn nouth, and the heroic people of cambodia.

he pointed out that the situation was excellent in cambodia's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the cambodian people had won brilliant victories. the people's armed forces for national liberation recently mounted strong offensives against the enemy on various battlefields and won brilliant victories of strategic significance.

the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has won the sympathy and support of more and more countries in the world, and the kingdom of cambodia is enjoying higher and higher international prestige, he said.

we are overjoyed and inspired by the brilliant victories won by the cambodian people, and cordially wish you new and still greater victories, he added.

yang chi said: "samdech norodom sihanouk visited the democratic republic of viet nam recently. in a joint statement issued there, the two sides reaffirmed their stand of absolute loyalty to the joint declaration of

the summit conference of the indochinese peoples. we rejoice at the constant consolidation and development of the militant friendship and unity of the three indochinese peoples."

in conclusion, yang chi said: "following chairman mao's teaching, the chinese people will, as always, give all-out support to the cambodian people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we are convinced that the beautiful land of cambodia will be completely liberated and that final victory will certainly belong to the heroic cambodian people exclamation"

the reception was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Medical Delegation Visits Toronto

(NCNA-English Toronto, Nov. 8, 1972)

the chinese medical delegation visited toronto, canada, yesterday and the day before. it was warmly received by friends of the local medical circles as well as personages from other walks of life.

on november 6, the delegation visited the health science center, university of toronto. it was welcomed warmly by dr. j. evans, president of the university of toronto, dr. l. chute, dean of the school of medicine, the university of toronto, and other doctors from the university. drs. evans and chute made short introductions about their teaching programme for the undergraduate and postgraduate training. then the chinese delegation toured a number of research departments and laboratories of the university.

the toronto university is the motherschool of dr. norman bethune. the delegation found dr. norman bethune's photo among his classmates, which was taken in 1916 when he was graduated from the medical school of the university of torouto.

on the same day, the delegation also toured the toronto general hospital, the princess margaret hospital and the red cross blood transfusion services on that day. they had a very friendly discussion with the canadian colleagues about carcinoma of cervix, its diagnosis and treatment. one group of the delegation had seen by-pass operation for coronary heart desease.

in the evening, the canadian medical association and the university of toronto gave a dinner in honour of the chinese delegation at massey college, the university of toronto. present at the dinner were r.d. potter and standly martin, minister and deputy minister of health, ontario province; dr. j. evans, president of the university of toronto; b. stephenson, chairman of the board of directors of the canadian medical association; mr. d.a. geekie, director of communications and information of the association; j.d. wallace, secretary general of the association; dr. l. harnick, president of the ontario medical association; professor robertson davies, master of the massey college; john hamilton, vice-president of the university of toronto, and other doctors from ontario.

dr. evans, dr. stephenson and minister potter made short speeches at the dinner, expressing their warm welcome to the chinese delegation.

wu wei-jan, head of the chinese delegation, also spoke at the dinner. he expressed thanks for the warm welcome and friendly hospitality of the hosts and proposed a toast to the continuous development of the friendship between the two peoples. the dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

on november 7, one sub-group of the delegation toured london of ontario, where they visited the st. joseph hospital and the university hospital and had discussions with the canadian doctors. the other sub-group continued their visit in toronto.

CHINA AND GUINEA

New Ambassador of Guinea Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1972)

aboubacar camara, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of guinea to china, arrived here by plane today.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Protocol to Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement between Governments of China and Guyana Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1972)

a protocol to the economic and technical cooperation agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the co-operative republic of guyana was signed in peking today.

chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries of the people's republic of china, and kenneth king, minister of economic development of the co-operative republic of guyana and head of the guyanese government economic and trade delegation, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

China-Guyana Commodities Import and Export Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1972)

an agreement relating to import and export of commodities between the ministry of foreign trade of the people's republic of china and the government economic and trade delegation of the co-operative republic of guyana was signed here today.

pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china, and kenneth king, minister of economic development of the co-operative republic of guyana and head of the guyanese government economic and trade delegation, signed the document.

Guyanese Minister Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1972)

kenneth king, head of the government economic and trade delegation of the co-operative republic of guyana and minister of economic development, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

among those attending the banquet were chinese minister and vice-minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and chou hua-min, vice-foreign minister yu chan,

vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, and leading members of departments concerned wu fan-wu, hsiang chien, wang chuan-pin, chu chien-pai, sun so-chang, yen chia-hua, yin tso-chen and chang hsing-chiao.

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, also attended.

minister kenneth king spoke first. speaking of the impressions his delegation has received during its current visit, the guyanese minister said: "the impressions will endure the test of time. among these are your dedication to the pursuit of peace in this world, your earnest desire to assist other developing countries on the basis of mutual benefit, your fierce hostility to the machinations of the imperialists and neo-colonialists; your unshakeable belief in the right of all states to self determination and your conviction that there must not be any interference by any country in the internal affairs of another."

he said that guyana was attempting to inculcate in her people the attributes of sacrifice and self-reliance. "we seek to preserve our independence and to develop our resources with our own energies and with the help of our friends," he added.

dwelling on guyana's foreign policy, he said: "guyana wants to help to build a new world, a world in which all nations, large and small, will be able to enjoy the full benefits of its own resources, unencumbered and unhindered by imperialist aggrandisement and neo-colonialist duplicity. we know that we have to exist in a world of superpowers and power blocs but we are confident that if developing countries such as ours band themselves together and present a unified front, they can make some contribution to stability and development, and ensure peace among nations."

he said the people of guyana cherished an affection for the chinese people. "guyana and china should strengthen their unity and mutual assistance and forge stronger links," he added.

minister pai hsiang-kuo said: "in the past few days, our two sides held sincere and friendly talks on further developing the economic and technical cooperation, interflow of trade and the friendly relations between our two countries, and have achieved satisfactory results by signing relevant specific agreements."

"the current friendly visit by minister kenneth king and the other distinguished guyanese guests will greatly enhance the understanding, friendship and unity of the people of china and guyana, and further strengthen the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries," he added.

minister pai hsiang-kuo said: "like guyana, china is a developing country. although the chinese people have made certain achievements in the socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of our great leader chairman mao, the economy of our country is nevertheless still fairly backward and there is still a lot for us to do. we must learn from the people of guyana as well as the peoples of the rest of the world. we must constantly redouble our efforts to promote our revolution and construction and strive to make greater contributions to mankind."

the minister asked the distinguished guests to convey the greetings of the chinese people to the people of guyana upon their returning home and wished the people of guyana, under the leadership of prime minister forbes burnham, new successes in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and in the cause of developing their national economy and building up their country.

Chou En-lai, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Yu Chen and Chen Mu-hua Meet Guyanese Government Economic and Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo, vice-foreign minister yu chan and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with kenneth f.s. king, minister of economic development of the co-operative republic of guyana, and all members of the guyanese government economic and trade delegation he is leading.

members of the delegation attending the meeting were cresswell j.e. barker, phillip a.d. allsopp, clifton c. low-a-chee, george f. fraser, feddie ramdhainie, lawrence o. ashby, george a. king and winifred agard.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese departments wu fan-wu, sun so-chang, yen chia-hua, shen yun-ao, li shu-teh, chang hsing-chiao, tang wen-sheng, chen chih-hsiao, wang yu-chin, wang ke-min, chang yao-lin and hsu hsiang-chuan.

Guyanese Government Economic and Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1972)

the guyanese government economic and trade delegation headed by kenneth king, minister of economic development of the co-operative republic of guyana, wound up its visit here and left by train this afternoon for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

it was seen off at the railway station by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned, including wu fan-wu, hsiang chien and wang chuan-pin.

present were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and officials of the korean embassy here.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaican Minister Fetes Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Kingston, Nov. 8, 1972)

percival patterson, jamaican minister of industry and tourism, gave a luncheon here today for the visiting delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade, which is led by li chuan, vice-chairman of the council.

present on the occasion were jack stephenson, parliamentary secretary in the ministry of industry and tourism, donald brile, permanent secretary in the ministry, leslie wilson, head of the department of international trade of the same ministry, richard fletcher, special advisor to the prime minister on economic affairs, and carlton alexander, former president of the jamaican chamber of commerce and chairman of the state-run national export corporation, and prominent figures of jamaica's industrial and commercial circles.

in a speech made at the party, minister percival patterson said, "through the exchange of ideas, i am sure that both sides can learn much from each other." "this is only a beginning of what i believe will be a long and beneficial relationship between our two countries."

li chuan in his speech expressed the hope that the economic and trade relations between china and jamaica will be developed on the basis of equality, mutual-benefit and mutual-supplement.

the luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

earlier, minister percival patterson and minister wills o'issacs of commerce and consumer protection received the chinese delegation on separate occasions and had warm and friendly conversations with them.

this evening, the jamaican national export corporation hosted a reception for the chinese visitors.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Li Teh-sheng and Liao Cheng-chih Meet Delegation of Liaison Council for Repatriates from China (Orthodox) of Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army li teh-sheng and president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih met here this afternoon with shigeru fujita, former lieutenant general of the japanese army and chairman of the liaison council for repatriates from china (orthodox) of japan, and the members of the delegation of the liaison council he is leading masao tsukagohi, matsuji aikawa, yutaka mio, kazuhei higashi, eiji kobayashi and shuntaro kunitomo.

they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned lu tsun-fu, chang hsiang-shan, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, wang yun, chin li, wang hsiao-hsien, chin su-cheng, shan ta-chi and chao chun-sheng.

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes Japanese Delegation

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 8, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 27th session of the united nations general assembly and vice-foreign minister, gave a dinner in new york this evening in honour of toru nakagawa, chairman of the japanese delegation to the u.n. general assembly.

other guests present were horoshi yokota, representative, and nagao yoshida, hirohiko otsuka, tamib amau and tadashi ohtaka, alternate representatives, of the japanese delegation.

present also were huang hua, vice-chairman, and chen chu, wang jun-sheng and pi chi-lung, representatives, of the chinese delegation.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Japanese Nagasaki Prefectural Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1972)

the nagasaki prefectural friendship delegation left here by air today to visit southern china before going home. leader of the delegation is kanichi kubo, governor of the nagasaki prefecture, and deputy leader is sakunosin hayashida, chairman of the prefectural assembly.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned, including shih lin-feng, chen kang, chin li, chin su-cheng and li fu-teh, as well as staff members of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

kanichi kubo gave a farewell banquet here yesterday evening.

CHINA AND MALAGASY

Malagasy Foreign Minister Leaves Changsha for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Changsha, Nov. 9, 1972)

minister of foreign affairs of the malagasy republic and madame didier ratsiraka and the malagasy delegation he is leading left here for shanghai by special plane today after concluding a visit to hunan province.

the guests arrived here from peking by special plane the day before yesterday. they were honoured at a banquet by the hunan provincial revolutionary committee that evening. shang tzu-chin, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and other local leaders were present.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the banquet. hosts and guests proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between the peoples of

china and madagascar and the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

the distinguished malagasy guests made a special trip yesterday to shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao. they were warmly welcomed by chang han-pin, vice-chairman of the shaoshan area revolutionary committee, and others. they visited chairman mao's birth place and the exhibition hall attached to it. they posed for pictures with their chinese friends in front of chairman mao's former residence. the malagasy guests also inspected the irrigation system in shaoshan. during their stay in changsha, the distinguished guests visited a ceramics factory, an embroidery mill and places of interest.

on their arrival in and departure from changsha, the malagasy guests were greeted and seen off at the airport by shang tzu-chin and leading members of departments concerned.

kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, had accompanied the malagasy guests to changsha and left with them today for shanghai.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Peking Banquet in Honor of Mauritanian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1972)

ku ming, chinese vice-minister of the state planning commission, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the mauritanian government delegation led by mohamed ould cheikh sidya, minister of planning and research.

mauritanian ambassador to china mohamed ould sidi aly and diplomatic officials of the embassy attended.

ku ming made a speech at the banquet which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. he praised the mauritanian people for their constant successes in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing national economy and culture under the leadership of president moktar ould daddah. he said: in international affairs, mauritania upholds justice and persists in opposing imperialism and colonialism and neo-colonialism, and has thus made beneficial contributions to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. we admire your just stand and wish you continuous new victories on the road of independence and self-reliance.

ku ming said: the people of china and mauritania have built up a profound friendship in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and neo-colonialism. we are convinced that the current visit of minister sidya at the head of the delegation will make new contributions to strengthening friendship between the two peoples and developing friendly cooperation between the two countries.

mohamed ould cheikh sidya said: our two peoples are friends. we stand on the same anti-imperialist front. we have always supported and sympathized with each other. mauritania is determined to exert every effort to consolidate and develop the friendly relations of cooperation between our two countries.

he said: at present, the people of the world, and the people of africa, asia and latin america in particular, have to deal not only with armed aggression, but also all kinds of hegemonial rule, exploitation and subversive plots perpetrated by imperialism, neo-colonialism and racism. mauritania opposes and will always oppose imperialist aggression and conspiracies, no matter in what form imperialism emerges, and she supports and will always support the people of all countries in their unity against such imperialist conspiracies.

in this struggle against aggression, hegemony, domination, exploitation and subversion, the people of mauritania and other countries of the third world are happy to have the people's republic of china on their side, he added.

present at the banquet were vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, and leading members of departments concerned, including chou jung-kuo, chen hsien, chou chueh, lu hsueh-chien, sun shu-ping, liu mei-ting and kao ming-ching.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Mauritius For Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Port Louis, Nov. 8, 1972)

a chinese table tennis team arrived here yesterday afternoon for a friendly visit to mauritius.

the chinese team led by chao chih-ching and kuo shih-kung was given a warm welcome at the airport by rombocus, first vice-president, and ram ruhee, secretary general, of the mauritius sports association (m.s.a.); carrim borbie, chairman, and eloi chan lock, vice-chairman, of the m.s.a. table tennis commission; a representative

from the ministry of youth and sports; and representatives of the chinese community here.

chinese ambassador to mauritius wang tse was also present.

crowds of people carrying banderols and waiting outside the airport cheered to greet the arrival of the first chinese table tennis team in mauritius.

the mauritius sports association gave a reception for the chinese team at the national stadium shortly after its arrival.

the mauritius broadcasting corporation arranged a special t.v. interview with the chinese team in the evening introducing the chinese players to the mauritius t.v. viewers.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Delegation of Korean Academy of Sciences Leaves Shanghai for Changsha

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 8, 1972)

the delegation of the academy of sciences of the democratic people's republic of korea wound up its visit to shanghai and left for changsha by air today.

the delegation arrived here from nanking on november 3 in the company of hao meng-pi, deputy secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences. hsu ching-hsien, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the korean comrades-in-arms.

during their stay in shanghai, the korean comrades visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition, a metallurgical research institute and the shanghai no. 13 radio factory. they were given a warm welcome by the local people.

on their arrival and departure, the korean comrades-in-arms were welcomed and seen off by chen hsin-fa, member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and other leading members of departments concerned.

Korean Friendship Tourists' Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1972)

a fourth friendship tourists' group from korea arrived in peking by train today. leader of the 23-member group is ri pae jim, a departmental director of the ministry of chemical industry, and deputy leader is kim taek ryul, a deputy departmental director of the ministry of common education.

the group was greeted at the railway station by leading members of chinese departments concerned, including li chuan-chung and hsing jen-hsien, and first secretary of the korean embassy here han chi hun.

Korean Fresh-Water Fish-Breeding Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1972)

a fresh-water fish-breeding delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea led by han jil rim, deputy director of the general fresh-water fish-breeding bureau under the cabinet, arrived in peking by train today on a friendly visit to china.

it was given a warm welcome at the railway station by hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of departments concerned, including pao kuang-tsung, li yung-kai, liu chu-kuang, liu yu-chang and chou shih-chih.

on hand were d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and korean embassy officials.

hsiao peng gave a banquet this evening in honour of the korean comrades-in-arms. present were ambassador hyun jun keuk and first secretary of the korean embassy han chi hun. speaking at the banquet, hsiao peng and han jil rim looked forward to the daily consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship and relations of mutual assistance and cooperation between the peoples and fishery workers of the two countries.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1972)

stanislaw dlugosz, vice-minister of foreign trade of the polish people's republic, and his assistants arrived in peking by air today. they have come to see china's 1972 autumn export commodities fair and pay a friendly yisit.

greeting them at the airport were chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh and leading members of departments concerned, including yi chin-tang.

on hand were mieczyslaw wentel, charge d'affaires ad interim of the polish embassy here, and kowalski tadeusz, commercial counsellor, of the embassy.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1972)

a romanian group led by gheorghe cazan, vice-minister of home trade, arrived here by air today to see china's 1972 autumn export commodities fair and pay a friendly visit to china.

it was greeted at the airport by kao hsiu, vice-minister of commerce, and leading members of other departments concerned lin po-ching, wang pin, li hsi-ling and tang chung-tseng.

iosif chivu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy here, was present.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Romanian Volleyball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1972)

the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china hosted a banquet this evening to warmly welcome the romanian bucharest dynamo men's volleyball team led by diaconescu ovidiu which arrived in peking today.

among the guests were iosif chivu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy here, and mrs. chivu, and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

present were yu pu-hsueh, a leading member of the host commission, and leading members of departments concerned, including lu feng, chang chih-huai, wang to, kuo lei, liu kuang-ya, wang fu-yung and shih lin-feng, and coaches and players of the chinese national and peking men's volleyball teams.

the banquet was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere. in their speeches at the banquet, both yu pu-hsueh and diaconescu ovidiu praised the revolutionary friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and romania, and expressed the belief that the current visit of the romanian volleyball players would make a new contribution to further promoting the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and romania and improving the game of volleyball in both countries.

toasts were drunk to the daily growth of the revolutionary friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Scientists' Visit to Sweden

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Nov. 7, 1972)

the long standing friendship between swedish and chinese scientists has been strengthened as a result of the recent visit of a delegation of chinese scientists to sweden.

the delegates were the guests of the royal swedish academies of sciences and of engineering sciences.

a swedish scientist who accompanied the chinese scientists' delegation during its visit from october 20 to november 3 emphasised the importance of this friendly exchange of scientists between the two countries. the swedish scientists were delighted to receive their colleagues from china.

this was made evident when sven brohult, president of the royal swedish academy of engineering sciences, welcomed the presence of the chinese guests at the annual meeting of his academy. the academy's managing director gunnar hambraeus preceded his report to the meeting, with a reading in chinese of a quotation from chairman mao tsetung as a token of friendship to the chinese people.

in addition to meetings with the scientists of the two host academies, the chinese visitors made wide contacts with swedish scientists and had interesting talks and exchanges of ideas with them. during a two-week tour of sweden's major cities, they visited scientific and educational institutions, factories and mines, and were warmly welcomed everywhere.

their visit to the west coastal city of gothenburg was a very happy occasion. the city, the second largest in the country, is noted for its auto, shipbuilding, engineering and chemical industries. this leading commercial port maintains a regular shipping service with the chinese port of shanghai. it was from this port that swedish people first sailed in the 17th century to the distant land of china and established ties of friendship. the china ware they brought back from china is still preserved as treasures in some swedish homes.

this traditional friendship was given an impetus by the recent arrival of the chinese visitors. warm feelings for the chinese people were evident everywhere, among government officials, and among the people.

the historic ties between the two peoples were recalled by major hans hansson at a dinner given in honour of the visitors. he expressed great pleasure at having the opportunity to meet the chinese scientists.

a two-day stay and the chinese delegation was on its way to the ancient city of uppsala, cradle of the swedish nation. the early swedish kings reigned here 1,500 to 2,000 years ago. the city continues to be a major cultural centre. the uppsala university, the oldest in swedan, founded approximately 500 years ago, now has over 40 research institutes, with 20,000 students and scientists. the population of the city itself is less than 100,000. the president and professors of the university gave the chinese scientists an exhilarating welcome. vice-president holmdahl expressed his great pleasure at meeting the long awaited guests. he told them that he and his colleagues at the university who had visited china, had been deeply impressed by her scientific achievements. as a medical professor, he warmly praised the chinese medical service in the countryside, which he personally witnessed in 1966.

professor holmdahl was scheduled to lecture on chinese acupuncture the day the delegation visited the

university. pei shih-chang, leader of the delegation, noted that this was a happy coincidence testifying to the rapid growth of friendly relations between the scientific circles of the two countries.

professor hofsten of the institute of biochemistry of the uppsala university was delighted when he learned that hu shih-chuan, a young scientist from the shanghai institute intended to visit his institute. he first made his acquaintance when making an academic report at the institute of biochemistry in shanghai last april. professor hofsten devoted his holiday period to his chinese guest and three times drove him to his institute.

the uppsala municipal council welcomed the chinese scientists with a traditional swedish ceremony. at the banquet given by the council in honour of the visitors, a municipal official dressed in historical costume presented the swedish and chinese scientists with a large pot of wine, a ceremony reserved for only the most honourable guests of this old city.

the hosts of uppsala presented a key-chain to each of the chinese guests upon their departure, signifying that the door to friendly contacts between the swedish and chinese peoples is always open. a swedish scientist told the chinese guests that he would tell his children and grand-children about the friendly meeting between the scientists of the two countries, for this friendship should be passed on from generation to generation.

accompanied by erik rudberg, permanent secretary of the royal swedish academy of science, the delegation then went to northern sweden and visited the kiruna iron mine, the meteorological rocket launching ground and the institute of geophysics in the arctic circle. only two hours' flight from stockholm to kiruna, but weather changed from mild autumn to snowy winter. the warm hospitality of the hosts made the guests from afar unaware of the arctic cold.

one of the largest iron mines in the world, the kiruna has an annual output of 26 million tons of ore, which contains 60 to 70 per cent of iron and is one of sweden's major exports.

an old miner worked on his sunday off to show the chinese guests how the ore is mined. when the chinese guests thanked him, the old miner said that he was very happy to give up his leisure time for them and assured them they would always be welcome.

when the director of the institute of geophysics, a professor at the umea university first learned that the chinese scientists were to visit his institute, he was touring the united states. he immediately returned in order to accord hospitality to the chinese guests.

just before the chinese scientists' delegation left sweden, professor gunnar hambraeus, managing director of the royal swedish academy of engineering sciences, who visited china last spring, told the chinese guests that he and his wife had established a deep friendship with chinese scientists while on their visit. he said, "old friends are now on my doorstep, why not come in and be my guest?" when the chinese scientists arrived at his home, the couple and their children were all at the door to warmly welcome them. professor hambraeus was very excited, and said that it was the first time that so many guests from a far country had been in his home. among the swedish scientists also present there were many who had visited china. the scientists of the two countries enjoyed a warm and cordial chat.

the chinese scientists left sweden on november 3 carrying with them the friendship of the swedish scientists and the people. in spite of only a short stay in the country, they felt that deep ties of friendship firmly linked together the hearts of two peoples far apart.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Inspection Group Leaves Peking for Syria

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 9, 1972)

an 11-member group led by pao ming-liang left here for syria by air today to inspect the site of an indoor stadium which is to be built with chinese aid.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peruvian Pupils Demonstrate against US Fishing Law

(NCNA-English Lima, Nov. 7, 1972)

more than 10,000 peruvian primary and middle school pupils marched in the streets here yesterday to demonstrate their determination to defend peru's sovereign right over 200 nautical miles of waters, and to protest against the recently promulgated u.s. fishing law.

the marchers shouted: "down with pirate diplomacy", "'no' to imperialism" and other slogans. passing the government palace, they voiced their support for the government's firm stand for sovereign right over 200 nautical miles.

discussions on the significance of establishing a territorial sea of 200 nautical miles have been held in some schools in the capital.

the demonstration and discussions are part of a campaign launched several days ago to protest against the u.s. fishing law and uphold sovereignty over 200 nautical miles.

the consultative commission of fishery has issued a statement strongly opposing the u.s. "policy of aggression and non-recognition of the sovereignty of our fatherland and all other latin american countries".

workers of the jose galvez callao fishing cooperative declared that they will fight in defence of peru's territorial sea, however powerful the aggressor may be.

the federation of students of fishing engineering of the technical university of callao pointed out in a statement that the entire peruvian people must unite to defend sovereignty in face of the u.s. "pirate law".

More Peruvian Organizations Denounce US Fishing Law

(NCNA-English Lima, Nov. 8, 1972)

more peruvian organizations have strongly condemned the u.s. fishing law and resolutely supported the peruvian government's firm stand for sovereignty over 200-nautical-mile waters.

vigorously protesting against the u.s. fishing law, the association of small fishing industrialists decided in a resolution to "support and back the policy of the peruvian government which is unshakably determined to ensure respect for our sovereignty and jurisdiction over a territorial sea of 200 nautical miles". the resolution, adopted on november 7 at an extraordinary general meeting, said that the association "rejects any political or economic measure designed to suppress the will of a state", such as the measure taken by the u.s. government.

in a letter to peruvian president juan velasco the same day, the national confederation of traders said that the joint communique issued by the governments of peru, chile and ecuador on the u.s. fishing law manifested "the voice and position of our peoples in face of an amended law of a sovereign state like the united states. by refusing to recognize the rights of other peoples who are as sovereign as itself (because sovereignty is not allowed to be graded), the united states intends to impose its own standards, conditions and terms on waters that are under foreign jurisdiction."

the federation of journalists of peru pointed out that the u.s. fishing law is a typically imperialist law because it utterly disregards the right and interests of the developing countries and because its only objective is to protect u.s. fishing business in unscrupulously plundering the natural resources of these countries. the federation pledged the firmest support for the government in its patriotic and vigorous defence of peru's sovereignty and jurisdiction over 200 nautical miles of waters.

meanwhile, 5,000 students yesterday demonstrated in the main streets of lima in protest against the u.s. fishing law. they carried banners and placards saying, "nobody has the right to deprive us of 200 nautical miles", "down with the yankee law" and other slogans.

CHINA AND US

Liao Cheng-chi Meets and Fetes American Friendly Personages

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 8, 1972)

liao cheng-chi yesterday evening met with and feted american friendly personages mr. and mrs. john w. powell and their son, as well as doris brin walker and her husband mason roberson. they had a friendly conversation.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

November 21, 1972 No. 5260

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ARTS AND CRAFTS

Weed Out the Old To Let the New Emerge and Enliven Arts and Crafts Creation

by

Ch'ing P'ing (青平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 9, 1972)

Under the impetus of the great proletarian cultural revolution, our arts and crafts with their time-honored history and their exquisite and fine workmanship have registered a booming growth in production. In weeding out the old to make way for the new, youthfulness is being called forth in its greater brilliance.

Development of the arts and crafts enterprise plays a positive role in further enriching the material and cultural life of the people of various nationalities of our country and in stimulating international cultural exchan and foreign trade. At present, with the excellent situation prevailing at home and abroad and the ever increasing needs of the broad worker-peasant-soldier masses, we should make continuous efforts, further strengthen Party leadership over the arts and crafts enterprises, inherit and develop fine art and crafts traditions, energetically encourage the creating of what is new, make creation a more lively business, develop production and serve socialism and workers, peasants and soldiers better.

In making a thriving business of socialist arts and crafts, an important point is to correctly handle the relations between politics and art and strive toward the aim of "unity between revolutionary political content with the most perfect possible artistic form." Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers on the arts and crafts front of our country in keeping with the guideline, "Make things ancient serve thi

present, things foreign serve things Chinese" and "Let 100 flowers bloom and weed out the old to let the new emerge" put forward by Chairman Mao, have continuously done away with interference by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type from the Right and from the "Left" and assiduously sought creative practice, with gratifying results achieved.

Many good products giving expression to real-life themes and traditional themes have achieved harmony in different degrees between political content and artistic form. Through real-life-theme works, the great victory of our socialist revolution and construction is eulogized with emphasis, the worker-peasant-soldier heroic image is projected, the motherland's new river-and-mountain features are portrayed, and the revolutionary unity of various nationalities of our country and the fighting friendship of the people of the world are given expression.

In traditional-theme works, the fighting spirit of the laboring people in the history of our country in productive labor and scientific creation and resistance against oppression and exploitation as well as their preference for a free and beautiful life is portrayed. Those works devoted to flowers and birds, fish and insects, mountains and streams, and other natural scenes are impregnant with new significance and obliquely reflective of the dynamic and vigorous spiritual outlook of the socialist era. As for those art products of practical use, and, pure and simple, exquisite and elegant folk art works of special appeal to the taste of the broad masses of laboring people, they come especially in abundance and in great variety.

Our traditional arts and crafts products represent the crystallization of the laboring people's wisdom. Whether in subject matter and form or in portrayal methods and manufacturing technique, they come with a large host of fine traditions that must be carried on and developed by us. In the process of arts and crafts creation, we must oppose the erroneous trend toward either indiscriminate total inheritance marked with collection and accumulation or total negation marked with total rejection of everything. We must further set straight the idea of creation and adhere to the orientation of serving proletarian politics and properly combine creation of the new with inheritance of the old. In creating the new, we must pay attention to drawing on traditional artistic values. In inheriting the old, we must cast away what represents reactionary and feudal riffraff to achieve new levels for products in regard to their ideological limits and their artistic perfection.

Chairman Mao pointed out long ago, "The rich literary and art heritage and fine literary and artistic traditions carried on in China and foreign countries through the ages must be carried on, but the aim of our doing so is still serving the broad masses of people. Nor do we refuse to draw on past literary and artistic forms, but these old forms once in our hands and transformed and injected with new content will turn into something revolutionary and serviceable to the people."

A source of delight to us is the emergence of a number of new arts and crafts creations in recent years. It is nothing but the fruitful result of energetic creative efforts in conformity with Chairman Mao's teachings. The

exquisite inlaid Yangchow lacquerware with a history of nearly 1,000 years is a composite of jade, stone, shells and other natural materials ingeniously shaped into various mountain-stream, flower-bird and figure patterns. Today, the artist folks of Yangchow are carrying on the fine technique involved and energetically used it as a means to give expression to new achievements in socialist construction. Their new creation "Yangtze River Great Bridge at Nanking" is as imposing in its pictorial composition as exquisite and fine in its inlays. A jetblack lacquer shield provides an ideal background for the glittering and dazzling spiral filigree bridge body. Not only are the peculia features of spiral filigree and lacquerware given play but the impressive Great Bridge night scene is ingeniously given expression.

The great creations of our working class are also eulogized. Huishan of Wusih with its clay figurines was well-known for its projection of the image o a kind "Ta Ah Fu" in the past. Now its product "I Love Peking Tienanmen" appears in the image of a new lad. For molding, coloring, ornamentation, etc. it draws on the strong points of the traditional clay statuette. New creations are based on the observation of a child's real life. The theme-thought is fresh and clear-cut. The kid image is cute and lovely. Works like the above not only maintain the artistic features of traditional arts and crafts but come with a strong flavor of the socialist era.

With the proletarian world outlook applied to traditional themes, many products reach new heights in an ideological sense. The stone carving "Clusters of Flowers and Fruits" of Shoushan, Foochow and the stone carving "Kaoliang" of Ch'ingt'ien, Chekiang, represent fine works based on traditional flower and melon-fruit themes after a process of weeding out the old to let the new emerge. They share the common feature of giving full play to the traditional technique of matching materials with proper skills and matching coloring with superb workmanship and the feature of "an elaborately balanced stone layout and an ingeniously shaped natural background." Making use of the varied natural stone colors, the former is carved into one glowing red bal of lichee after another and one cluster of jade-green ripening grapes after another interpersed with peanuts, pomegranates and other fruits to form an overflowing dainty fruit basket. The latter borrowing the traditional techni of the "grape hill" is a patch of dark red out of which are chiseled several stalks of kaoliang bent heavy with their ears in a natural and real-life way to give one a sense of grain growing in abundance and a bumper harvest in prospect. Practice involving these creations shows that so long as we correctly handle the relations between inheritance and the creation of the new, the new can entirely be sought out of the old in traditional arts and crafts. Besides, the path is wide and open with much that can be done.

To liven up socialist arts and crafts creation, we should also pay attention to developing the national style and regional features of arts and crafts. We must seek a great variety of forms and styles to suit the differe tastes and preferences of the broad worker-peasant-soldier masses.

Traditional arts and crafts are varied and colorful combining a compelling national style and clear-cut regional features. As far as variety is concerned, there are over ten categories including sculpture, embroidering, lacquerware, art pottery, knitting, printing and dyeing, cloisonne ware,

carpets, glassware, clay figures, toys, etc. Each category again covers many lines and trades and varieties. For instance, sculpture may break down into jade carving, ivory carving, stone carving, wood carving, bamboo carving, horn carving and brick carving. Even jade carving is often marked by different styles and different end products of all ramifications.

The regional features and peculiar styles of our arts and crafts differ with different material functions, different manufacturing skills, different tastes and preferences, and different habits and customs to shape up the way they are historically. The pottery of Chingtechen is different from that of Liling or of Tanshan. Our four well-known kinds of needlework, i.e., that of Soochow, of Hunan, of Szechwan and of Kwangtung, are beautiful and graceful, or bold and dashing, or bright and colorful, or compactly and meticulously stitched. They are welcomed by the masses for their different features.

Different characteristics mark crafts of different forms in their reflection of life, their choice of subject matter and their ways of expression. This is to say that they are distinguished or limited in their different aspects. For instance, ivory and boxwood, being fine-grained and smooth-surfaced, are fit for figure carving. Glass, being bright and glossy and reflective in ature, make good material for various animal images with a strong decorative touch and for utensils and appliances while not recommended for human figure projection. Also, carved-shell pictures and those made of feather, ox horn, wheat stalks or putty, though in the same pictorial category, have their own irreplaceable artistic features in regard to the make-up and feel of raw material, the tone of color and the means of expression. If we neglect their limitations, it is difficult to call into play their characteristic strengths. Therefore, we must make a penetrating study of the life-reflection law peculiar to crafts of every type and promote the unique style of every type of crafts. Only in this way can we achieve the expected artistic results.

In terms of a work of art, arts and crafts develop not in an isolated way but continuously draw on other artistic forms for nourishment to gradually become enriched and developed. For instance, between needlework and Chinese drawings there is a flesh-and-blood link. For their drawing on such techniques of modern carving as proportionment, dissection, etc., jade carving, ivory carving and the like answer better the needs in new subject portrayal. In arts and crafts creation, we must make a point of acquiring the strength of other arts to continuously enrich and improve ourselves. To stick to conventions and stay in the rut and take regional features as something rigid and inflexible is wrong. But it does not help creation development either if we pay no attention to maintaining and developing our own style and our particular skills and just borrow what belongs to others in entirety. Only by maintaining and developing the features of different areas and the particular styles of different crafts can we continuously enrich our arts and crafts.

Many of our arts and crafts are closely bound up with the livelihood of the broad masses of laboring people. Useful arts and crafts products of functional value and artistic nature in particular have all along been well-received by the broad masses of laboring people. With the development of our

socialist revolution and construction and the ever rising livelihood level of the people, the demand for supply of arts and crafts products has become increasingly large and the claims on quality increasingly exacting. Attention or non-attention to the development of arts and crafts products of practical use is a problem of our cherishing a mass viewpoint or not. Therefore, we must continuously improve arts and crafts products of practical use in their designing and their output.

In keeping with the principle of unity between the worker-peasant-soldie masses' tastes and preferences and practicality, economy and beautiful appear ance, we must elaborately design prints, linen sheets, head scarves, wash basins, flower-patterned umbrellas, folding fans, artistic pottery and other products of practical use in regard to their forms, their patterns and their coloring. This is not just a broad and open path to arts and crafts serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and enriching mass livelihood. Simple, graceful, tasteful and beautiful arts and crafts of practical use are also capable of expression of our socialist culture and the spiritual outlook of the vigorous and lively masses of people.

To enliven socialist arts and crafts creation, we should also make a point of developing folk arts and crafts. Long in a life of labor and use to drawing on locally available materials and making the most of everything, the people of various nationalities of our country have created a large host of pure and simple, fine and beautiful folk products of art. They represent a valuable source of artistic wealth. Pottery, grass knitting, bamboo wares clay molds, paper cut-outs, flower-patterned lamps, needlwork, shadow plays and the satin fabrics of the Chuangs, T'ais and Lis and the waxes and dyes of the Miaos and other national decorations--none of these fails to give expressi to the wisdom and artistic ability of our laboring people. The common featu that marks these folk arts is that they hail from among the people with a strong touch of national style and represent good value combining cheapness with unusual practicality. Development of these folk arts and crafts can satisfy directly the market needs at home and abroad. In addition, relatively rich nourishment is provided for the creation and designing of arts and crafts of practical use.

To further enliven arts and crafts creation and expand arts and crafts production is an important task for the broad masses of workers on the arts and crafts front. But whether traditional arts and crafts can be made t bring about new socialist creations and peculiar proletarian features, and whether arts and crafts of practical use can lead to a higher artistic quality and fit in with our political and cultural life--the key lies in enhancing the ideological level and artistic level of the arts and crafts creation and designing personnel. Practical experience involving many creations tells us that designing personnel must assiduously study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, continuously heighten their consciousness of line struggle, get deeply involved in the practice of the three major revolutionary campaigns, learn from workers, peasants and soldiers, seriously transform the world outlook, eliminate the remnant poison of the counter-revolutionary revisionist literary and art black line in the process of unfolding a penetrati

revolutionary mass criticism, transform old and established esthetic interests and undergo proper training in basic artistic skills. Only in this way can they create more fine works reflective of the socialist era.

Arts and crafts are unlike general industrial products or general works of art in manufacture. Though involved are design specimens or ready-made pictorial diagrams, yet a recreational process comes about because of various and complex raw and other materials (especially in the case of jade carving and stone carving) which call for particular subjects based on the kind of materials available and workmanship based on what is being worked on. Therefore, we demand of the artistic folks not only a certain ideological level but also a certain store of artistic experience. Their high or low artistic level often has a direct decisive effect on the quality of arts and crafts. Therefore, we must reinforce arts and crafts research institute and sum up experience in time.

Meanwhile, we should carry out ideological education and artistic training for the broad masses of workers in a planned and systematic manner. For those old artist folks with rich experience, we must give full play to their role and provide them with facilities for their inspection and study, their creation and their imparting of skills. Meanwhile, we must adopt such effective measures as combining study with production practice in an energetic effort to train apprentices. We must further arouse the activism of the broad masses of workers, and energetically cultivate a "red" and "expert" arts and crafts force. We are confident that nurtured by the rain and dew and sunshine of Mao Tse-tung's thought the flower of arts and crafts will radiate greater brilliance!

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APPLIED MATHEMATICS

Application of Mathematics To Industrial Production Produces Good Results

- Cooperation between workers and technicians of industrial and mining enterprises of Peking and mathematicians

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 11, 1972)

(Peking, NCNA - November 10, 1972) For more than one year the broa masses of workers on the industrial front of Peking have been applying the optimum selection method (优选法) in more than 800 production and scient fic research projects and have produced greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The optimum selection method is an experimental method that uses mathematical principles to find rational experimental points and minimize the blind nature of experiments in accordance with different experimental projects of production and scientific research, so as to get, accurately and within a short time, the optimum results. The popularization of this method on the industrial front in Peking is inseparable from the insistence of our mathe-matical workers on combining theory with practice and their walking the road of integration with workers and peasants.

The optimum selection method began to be popularized in Peking at th end of 1970. At that time the CCP Peking Municipal Committee and Peking Revolutionary Committee led the workers of the industrial front of the muni-cipality in criticizing in depth the various revisionist fallacies in which theory was separated from practice and which were spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. On this basis, and with the help of the Mathematics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Science, the Department of Mathematical Mechanics of Peking University, the Department of Mathematics of Peking Normal University and other units, as well as Hua Lo-keng and other scientists, the optimum selection method was introduced in the metallurgical, machine-building chemical engineering, instrument making, light industrial, textile, and buildi materials enterprises.

Practice in the past more than one year shows that the optimum selection method is simple and easily popularized, and produces rapid results. It is a scientific method that can be widely applied in the technical innovation movement, and is of great importance to the achievement of superior quality, high output, and low consumption of materials in production and construction.

To increase the output of refined ore powder, the Ch'ien-an Mining Area of the Capital Steel Corporation used the optimum selection method to determine the proper proportion between the steel balls and crushed ore in the ball grinding machine (i.e., the ball-ore ratio). A proper ball-ore ratio was found after only four experiments. This results in an increase of 16 percent in the machine-hour output of the ball grinding machines, an improve-ment of the quality of the ore powder, and an increase of 30 percent of the fine-grained refined ore powder.

Peking Non-Ferrous Metal Products Experimental Works produces a kind of micro-wire. The acceptable product rate used to be only 60 percent. After application of the optimum selection method, a suitable fire-withdrawal temperature and heat preservation time in the course of processing was found, and this has raised the acceptable product rate to 90 percent.

In the process of treating sodium formate, a harmful by-product, Peking Chemical Works No. 3 at first was able to recover too low a rate of formic acid. Subsequently the workers and technicians, applying the optimum selection method, found the proper quantity of sulfuric acid used in the chemical reaction, solving the problem. This not only prevents pollution, but also increases the rate of recovery--the value of formic acid recovered in a year being more than ¥120,000.

Peking Pesticide Works No. 1 produces a weed-killing ethyl ether. The former process was highly explosive and inflammable, which made production unsafe. A new process was later found with the help of the optimum selection method, which insured safety in production. It has also raised the grade A percentage of the ethyl ether from 80 percent to 95 percent.

Peking Hsin Hua Printing Works successfully produced an automatic gilding machine for printing golden characters and designs. It was used experimentally for two days at first without producing an acceptable book-cover, wasting several hundred book-covers in the process. The optimum selection method was later used to determine the critical factor of the temperature of gilding. After three experiments in only half an hour's time, and wasting only about a dozen book-covers, a suitable temperature was found. The quality of the book-covers printed was perfectly up to standard.

In the course of popularizing the optimum selection method, many industrial and mining enterprises of Peking earnestly organize the masses to study Chairman Mao's "On Practice," "On Contradiction," and other philosophical works, strengthen education in dialectical materialism, and criticize the idealist transcendentalism of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Moreover, they take pains to do away with the esoteric viewpoint and the practice of carrying out experiment in an isolated manner by relying on only a few, but resolutely uphold the mass line so that the work of popularization may be done better and quicker.

Peking Electronic Tube Factory has a large quantity of molybdenum wire. Because different batches are of different specifications and were produced in different localities and on different dates, there is great difference in the fire-withdrawal temperature required. As a result, they were to be declared useless.

Under the circumstances, the workers, doing away with the metaphysical viewpoint that "technology is fixed" and firmly upholding the primacy of practice, found the suitable fire-withdrawal temperature for each batch after only a few trials by using the optimum selection method. They reprocessed the wire, so that the 1,000,000-meter of molybdenum wire was made useful again and is being used in production.

Three-combination optimum selection method popularization groups of workers, cadres and technicians are set up in many factories of the meter and instrument system of Peking. They arouse the masses to apply the optimum selection method extensively. This scientific method has been successfully applied in more than 100 production and scientific research projects since the beginning of this year. The Party committee and revolutionary committee of Peking Electric Works aroused the masses to apply th optimum selection method to solve crucial problems in production, raising t first-time pass rate of plastic thread from 80 percent to 95 percent and markedly increasing production efficiency. Many workers said, "The optimu selection method is not esoteric. We workers can completely master it and apply it."

In the course of popularizing the optimum selection method, the relevant scientific research units and mathematical workers of universities go deep into industrial and mining enterprises to explain the principles of the method. Together with the workers and technicians they carry out inves gation and study, make experiments and calculations, and, when the experime are successful, sum up experience together. For this reason they are generally welcomed by the worker masses. The scientific workers deeply realize that they must firmly insist on combining theory with practice and follow the correct orientation of walking the road of integration with work and peasants. This is not only favorable to production, but also of great significance to the further enrichment and development of scientific theori

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Reference Material: What Is the Optimum Selection Method?

To attain the object of producing greater, quicker, better and mo economical results in production struggle and scientific experiment, it is necessary to select, through experiment, the best values of relevant prescri tions for ingredients, their ratios, conditions of technological operation, the working points of the circuits of instruments, etc. By using mathematical principles, the optimum selection method rationally arranges experimental points and reduces the blind nature of experiments, so as to find th best values accurately and quickly.

For example, in making a special kind of steel it is necessary to add certain special element to each heat of steel. Experiments are necessary in order to find out, as quickly as possible, the proper amount--i.e., the best value--of this element, say between 1,000 and 2,000 grams, to be added to the steel in order to bring the steel to the required standard. If one experiment has to be made for every 5 grams, it may be necessary to make 20 experiments. By applying the optimum selection method, the same degree of precision can be reached after 11 experiments.

The optimum selection method is a branch of modern applied mathematics. It is an inevitable outcome of the experimental methods of production struggle and scientific research and a crystallization of the wisdom o

the working people. Therefore, application of the optimum selection method must be based on the practical experience of the great masses. Facts show that the optimum selection method has wide application not only in industry, but also in agriculture, communications and transport, capital construction, medicine and health, etc. Its application will bring about superior quality, high output, and low consumption of materials. (NCNA)

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RURAL EDUCATION

Energetic Development of Education in the Mountain Region

- Conscientious strengthening of leadership over the revolution in education by the CCP Ch'enghsien Hsien Committee

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 9, 1972)

(Our own dispatch) Since 1970, the CCP Ch'enghsien Hsien Committ in Kansu Province has conscientiously strengthened leadership over the revolution in education and regarded the development of education in the mountai region as the key link of universal education. After nearly two years of efforts, there has been a greater change for the better in the backward char ter of education in the mountain region.

Following the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and the in-depth development of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement, the CCP Ch'enghsien Hsien Committee realized that the contradictio between the backward condition in cultural education and the demands of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside was more prominent. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Everyone engaged in practical wo must investigate conditions at the lower levels," several responsible comrad of the hsien Party committee went deep into the communes of the mountain reg for investigation, and shortly afterward, the hsien Party committee again called a standing committee meeting, conscientiously studied and solved the relations between agricultural production and revolution in education, betwe the plains and the mountain region, between schools run by the state and schools run by the collective, and between the development of primary educa- tion and the development of secondary education, and set in motion the development of revolution in education.

Led by the hsien Party committee, leading members at various level in Ch'enghsien have all regarded universal education as the key work to gras The several principal responsible comrades of the hsien Party committee, setting themselves up as an example, have personally presided over meetings concerning educational work, and gone down to the countryside to inspect wor grasping not only agriculture but also education.

The deputy secretary in charge of educational work has gone into the mountain region for investigation and study to discover and solve in time fr problems appearing in the development of education in the mountain range. Pa committees of various communes and Party branches of many production brigade have also conscientiously strengthened leadership over educational work. I the past two years, during the development of education in the mountain regi the hsien Party committee has vigorously grasped the line education of the broad masses of cadres and people. By means of different types of meetings various forms have been adopted for propagating Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education,using Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking to clarify the relations between the revolution in education and the "In agricu ture, learn from Tachai" movement, and mobilizing the masses to criticize an

repudiate the revisionist poison of "study is useless" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. The broad masses of cadres and people are able to understand the significance and urgency of universal education for the mountain region, and an excellent situation is formed in which Party committees at various levels are managing education and carrying out education in the mountain region in a big way, and the plain district is giving support to the mountain region.

At present, there are 240 production brigades in the whole hsien with 287 schools of all types. All the production brigades in the mountain region as well as some of the remote production teams have primary schools or village schools. In the past two years, the hsien Party committee has also assigned 26 leading cadres to 15 schools in the mountain region, and invigorated as well as strengthened a leadership force for schools in the mountain region. In the budgeting educational expenditures, priority is always given to the mountain region.

The foundation of education in the mountain region is poor and the shortage of teachers is one of the more outstanding problems in the development of education for the mountain region. For the past two years, the hsien Party committee has in succession promoted 60 teachers from public schools in the plains to the mountain region, and also transferred more than 200 teachers of people-run schools from the educated young people in the plains as well as the cities to teaching posts in the mountain region. The teachers are educated to "be loyal to the educational undertakings of the Party' and be happy and content with work in the mountain region.

The Party committees of various communes are very concerned about improving the political, ideological and professional levels of the teachers. Upon the arrival of a group of teachers in the mountains, the Party committee of Sungp'ing commune would specially hold a meeting for the study of problems of making arrangements for their study, work and livelihood.

Apart from that, the hsien Party committee has also specially set aside a sum of money for the purchase of a set of semi-transistor radio for some of the schools in remote mountainous regions, so that they could study political and current events on time. Some concrete difficulties in the livelihood of the teachers are also solved in a suitable manner.

Because of the concern and assistance given by Party committees at various levels as well as the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to the teachers in politics, study, work and livelihood, they are able to feel the warmth of the Party, and "there is zeal in their work, and momentum in carrying out education well in the mountain region." At present, the overwhelming majority of this group of teachers who have gone to the mountains have established a deep feeling for the poor and lower-middle peasants, and are happy and content with working in the mountain region. Some outstanding teachers have appeared, and some have become a hard-core force in the school.

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Strengthen Leadership Over the Revolution in Education

- By going deep into the sphere of teaching CCP Linwu Hsien Committee sums up the experience of leading the revolution in education

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 9, 1972)

(Our own dispatch) Under the impetus provided by the in-depth development of line education and the repudiate-revisionism and rectification the CCP Linwu Hsien Committee in Hunan Province, by going deep into the spher of teaching, has conscientiously summed up the experience of leading the revo lution in education and strengthened leadership over the revolution in educa- tion.

With reference to the reality of the revolution in education, the CCP Linwu Hsien Committee has organized the leading members to study over again Chairman Mao's thinking on education, listed going deep into the sphere of teaching to grasp the revolution in education on its work agenda, and established a system of having the standing committee member in charge listen to reports from educational departments, periodically holding analysis and study of conditions in the sphere of teaching.

The leading members of the hsien Party committee have personally gone to selected points to settle down, and by going deep into two secondary schools and one primary school to carry out struggle-criticism-transformation in the sphere of teaching, used the experience of the points for popularization in the whole hsien and let the struggle-criticism-transformation in the sphere of teaching to be implemented in each and every school. Since February this year, they have additionally sent 26 cadres to middle schools, and enabl each middle school to have two to three leadership cadres. Each commune has been allocated a tutor of teaching reform, and each production brigade has also a responsible person selected from among the teachers to be in charge of grasping the work of teaching reform in primary schools.

Since last year, the principal responsible member of the hsien Party committee and two standing committee members have gone three times to Nanchia commune to help the commune Party committees to handle and grasp correctly th relations between agriculture and educational management. In the first half this year, the commune Party committee has studied the revolution in the sphe of teaching six times and the secretary has also personally attended teaching reform pilot classes. Other committee members have also gone in succession deep into 42 schools to investigate conditions in teaching reform, attended classes, listened to lessons, and helped the school with solving fresh proble appearing in teaching reform.

Correct handling of the relations between politics and vocation is one of the key problems in the sphere of teaching. Proceeding from line education, the hsien Party committee has organized the secondary and primary schools in the whole hsien to carry out an in-depth criticism and repudiation of the fallacy of "politics can over-rule anything" spread by swindlers of th

Liu Shao-ch'i type, and directed the teachers and students to handle correctly the relations between politics and vocation.

The leading comrades of the hsien Party committee have personally taken part in the practice of teaching, set the pace in attending pilot classes, and influenced the secretaries and deputy secretaries of eight communes in the whole hsien to attend classes. Many of the communes and production brigades have also established the system of attending and criticizing lessons, and examining teaching reform. Simultaneously, the hsien Party committee has also charged the educational department with opening a normal school, for carrying out short-term training courses on the teachers by rotation, and helped the communes, production brigades and schools to organize vocational refresher courses and teaching seminars to raise the vocational level of the teachers.

The broad masses of teachers and students are also mobilized to make use of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to pave the way and establish the system of lesson preparation, lesson attendance, study demand and testing results. Such measures are playing a definite part in guaranteeing the maintenance of unity between politics and vocation and the all-round implementation of the Party's educational policy.

Conscientious implementation of the policy of the Party for uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals is a key link in the work of mobilizing the revolutionary activism of the teachers, carrying out revolution in the sphere of teaching well, and implementing the Party's educational policy in an all-round manner. The CCP Linwu Hsien Committee has examined in an all-round manner conditions in the implementation of the cadre policy, made better arrangements for the work of the teachers, and enabled them to bring their socialist activism more fully into play at their teaching posts.

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RURAL TRADE

Conscientiously Sum Up Experience of Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants in Managing Rural Commerce

by

Finance and Trade Office of Changchiak'ou District

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 9, 1972)

Chairman Mao points out: "The general policy guiding our economic and financial work is to develop the economy and insure supplies." To implement this general policy in a better way, Anchiapao commune of Wanch'uan hsien in our district has, since September 1968 and under the Party's centralized leadership, put in practice the system of management of rural commerce by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Now, the experience acquired by Anchiapao commune is already popularized throughout Changchiak'ou district. Ninety-four percent of the rural commerc units in the 14 hsien (municipalities) in the whole district are now managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. The broad masses of commercial worke keeping the interests of the poor and lower-middle peasants in mind, do everything possible to supply them with what they need in production and in everyday life: When the fields are attacked by insects, they actively supply insecticide; when farming machines go out of order, they actively help in making repairs; when the seeds are not good enough, they bring some fine strains from other localities; when farm work is busy, they carry basketloads of goods to the fields for sale. Rural commerce puts itself in close subordination to agricultural production and aids agriculture where aid is needed. The total grain output in 1971 in the whole district topped that of 1968 by 13 percent, and the value of the total output of side-occupation increased by 28 percent as compared with that in 1968. The consensus of the poor and lower-middle peasants is that the management of rural commerce by poor and lower-middle peasants plays a positive role in scoring these results With production developed, last year's total volume of commodities purchased and marketed in the whole district was 40 percent greater than that in 1968.

At the beginning, thinking was not unified at all as to the management of rural commerce by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Some comrades thought that in the past the poor and lower-middle peasants did not manage rural commerce and yet some rural commercial stores carried out quite well the policy of developing the economy and insuring supplies. Of course, nobo should say that the rural commercial stores cannot work if they are not manag by the poor and lower-middle peasants. But, on careful analysis, some commercial stores have scored good results because they relied on the poor and lower-middle peasants in thought and action.

The story of Yeh Te'ai-chu, a purchase and marketing assistant of Kaochialiang production brigade, Sunchuangtzu commune, Huailai hsien, clearly illustrates this point. A few years ago, this commercial store was not managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Yet, Yeh carried basket load

of commodities with a shoulder pole, kept the interests of the peasants in mind and wholeheartedly served the poor and lower-middle peasants in production and in everyday life. She was welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. What was the force that enabled her to act this way? She answered this question very well: "I rely on Mao Tse-tung's thought as well as on the poor and lower-middle peasants." Her answer precisely illustrated the principle that in commercial work the Party's leadership must be upheld, politics put in command and the masses must exercise supervision. Fundamentally speaking, parted from the Party's leadership and supervision by the poor and lower-middle peasants, rural commercial work cannot be done well.

Take for example the purchase of reed mats by the commercial department of Shachiat'un commune, Huai-an hsien. This commune produces reeds in abundance. In the past, its commercial department was separated from the leadership of the commune and production brigades and did not rely on the poor and lower-middle peasants but "fought single-handed," and so very often its purchase plan could not be fulfilled. After the poor and lower-middle peasants took over management, the relationship between agriculture and commerce changed and the commune and production brigade leadership took the plan of purchase of goods as their own tasks. They made unified arrangements for the production of reed mats in accordance with the tasks of purchase of goods, and the poor and lower-middle peasants helped the commercial departments solve some concrete problems in the purchase of goods. As a result, the task of purchase of reed mats was overfulfilled every year. This promoted production in the commune and the brigades. Business of purchase and marketing increased. The general policy of "developing the economy and insuring supplies" was implemented in a better way.

Some people may say: The reason why the policy of developing the economy and insuring supplies was not carried out well in the past was that consciousness of the line was not high, and it will be all right so long as the consciousness of the line struggle is raised in the future, and the management by the poor and lower-middle peasants is not necessary. Failure to do the work well is related to the lack of high consciousness of the line struggle.

If so, how should the consciousness of the line struggle be raised? Should we try to raise our consciousness by shutting ourselves up behind closed doors, or should we raise our consciousness by going among the masses and joining the poor and lower-middle peasants in carrying out the three great revolutionary movements? Countless facts show that management of rural commerce by poor and lower-middle peasants is precisely a good way to help the commercial workers raise their consciousness of the line.

In Liukou production brigade, Wanch'uan hsien, there is a stretch of land planted to almond trees which yield more than one million catties of almond a year. In the past, the commercial department dared not purchase the almond for fear of losing money and getting into trouble, so the production teams had to find a way to sell their almond. The commune and the brigades had put forth their opinions many times, but the problem remained unresolved. After commerce was managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants, this opinion was again reflected to the commercial department. Through study and after going

deeply into the production teams to investigate conditions, the commercial workers came to understand that: Whether they purchase the almond or not is a problem bearing on what the commercial stores support and develop and which road the production teams should be directed to follow, and a problem of orientation for the commercial workers. They raised their consciousness of the line in doing business, actively opened a market for the almond and organized purchase of almond, thereby supporting production and blocking the loopholes of capitalism.

The incorrect way in which the supply and marketing post of the No. 7 village in Wanch'uan hsien did business on iron spades also demonstrates that only by going among the poor and lower-middle peasants can the commercial workers raise faster their consciousness in the struggle between the two lines.

The commune members of this village formerly put forth many opinions on the incorrect way in which this supply and marketing post did business on iron spades, but the assistants of this post turned a deaf ear to what they said. After the poor and lower-middle peasants took over management, these assistants spared some time in a planned way to participate in farm labor. When they worked with this kind of iron spade, they realized that it was really unhandy and they could do nothing but waste efforts of working with this kind of spade. They felt that they were formerly wrong in being negligent to the masses in production. Why were they negligent to the masses? After study and discussion, they came to understand that: The main reason was that their orientation of doing business was wrong. Because they held a simple commercial viewpoint and were separated from agricultural productive labor, the means of production supplied by the supply and marketing post were unsuitable and could not meet the needs of the masses.

This shows that raising consciousness of the line struggle is not in opposition to management by poor and lower-middle peasants and, on the contrary, only when the poor and lower-middle peasants have taken over management will rural commercial workers be able to score good results in raising their consciousness of the line struggle.

Other people may think that the management of commerce by poor and lower-middle peasants aims at helping the communes and production teams in developing production and this is unnecessary because we are very familiar with this. Of course, most of the rural commercial workers are familiar with agricultural production and many comrades have long been engaged in agricultural labor. But we should also see that some comrades have been parted from the posts of agricultural production for so long that they have become less familiar with production than the poor and lower-middle peasants are. Therefore, in aiding agriculture, if we do not accept the opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants, we cannot give aid where aid is needed. Examples are numerous in this concern.

Before Anchiapao supply and marketing cooperative was managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants, its leader thought of helping the communes and production teams develop side-occupation but they did not ask the poor and lower-middle peasants for their views. Without taking the local natural

conditions into consideration, they subjectively mobilized the masses to grow reed. As a result, the reed grown was too short and slender for weaving mats but could used only as fuel.

The supply and marketing cooperative of Nanhaoch'ien, Shangyi hsien, formerly helped the communes and production teams develop growing of fruit trees. It did not rely on the poor and lower-middle peasants but blindly purchased saplings from some localities in Northeast China. Because of the long distance covered and the cold weather, very few of the saplings purchased survived after being transplanted. The poor and lower-middle peasants pointed out that this method of work not only could not aid agriculture but also would impede production of the communes and production teams. The conditions changed greatly after the poor and lower-middle peasants took over management. When the commercial department studied the giving of aid to agriculture, the representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants also had a say in the matter.

In autumn of last year, Shihmenkou brigade of Shangyi hsien placed an order for some walking plows. Accordingly, the workers of this supply and marketing cooperative went with some representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants to investigate the conditions in this brigade and they discovered that walking plows were not lacking in this brigade but some of them had gone out of order and had not been repaired in time. They immediately brought some parts of the walking plows and carried out repairs in one production team after another. In 15 days' time, they repaired 167 walking plows, which were employed in autumn plowing promptly.

These facts show that only by relying on the poor and lower-middle peasants can rural commerce do a still better job in aiding agriculture.

Chairman Mao points out: "One of the basic principles of the Communist Party is to rely directly on the broad masses of the revolutionary people." The management of rural commerce by the poor and lower-middle peasants is a concrete application of Chairman Mao's mass line in commercial work. In carrying out this system, we should adhere to the principles of the state's unified management of financial affairs, control of prices, execution of the purchase and marketing plan, appropriation and handling of commodities, establishment of personnel, and posting of cadres. Meanwhile, we must strengthen the leadership of hsien-level commercial departments over the basic-level commercial stores and fully arouse the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of commercial workers. Only in this way can we carry out rural commercial work with greater success.

* * *

Fully Exploit the Enthusiasm of Commercial Workers

by

Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants' Management Group of the
Foodstuff Supply Post of Yaoli, Huoch'iu hsien, Anhwei

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 9, 1972)

How should the poor and lower-middle peasants manage rural commerc At the beginning, we knew nothing about this problem. The Party committees of the district and the commune organized us to learn experience from other localities. When there was an example to follow, we were enlightened ideologically. Under the Party's leadership, we helped the commercial departme in tightly grasping the line education and fully aroused the enthusiasm of the commercial workers, inducing a change in the outlook of the foodstuff supply post.

Tightly Grasp the Line Education

The rural commercial work is very complex. Where should we start doing it? In the light of Chairman Mao's teaching "The line is the key lin once it is grasped, everything falls into place," we put the line education a prominent position.

Not long after we came to this foodstuff supply post, we discovered tha this unit had some weak links in study and work. Some branches of its work had not been carried out where it is needed, and some problems had not been solved thoroughly. For instance, some of its workers were influenced by "politics may over-rule anything else" and other fallacies trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and could not put the relationship between politics and vocation work in the right positions, and some others did not approach the improvement of quality and attitude of service by raising i to the high plane of the line.

At seeing these conditions, we felt deeply that: The most fundamental principle in doing rural commercial work well is to strengthen the line educ tion among the commercial workers. The leadership of the foodstuff supply post accepted our suggestion. Since last year, study classes have been hel many times to conduct line education and to criticize roundly the pernicious influence of revisionism spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Th made all understand that one must not only be good ideologically but also ha the skills in order to serve the people well.

In this way, the workers generally raised their consciousness of the line. One of the purchasing assistants formerly was not familiar with his work and so did not rest content with his work. The representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants called on him, had chats with him and helped him raise his ideological consciousness. Now he actively makes effo to familiarize himself with his work. He is working better than before.

Conscientiously Carry Out Policies

Whether the Party's policies can be carried out correctly or not is also a problem to which the poor and lower-middle peasants must pay attention in managing rural commerce.

While managing the foodstuff supply post, we often have been asked by some commune members as to how we would carry out the policy of prices in purchasing pigs. They said: The pigs purchased by the foodstuff supply post are divided into many grades. But, why is it that the pork sold is not divided into so many grades? The comrades of the foodstuff supply post formerly seldom explained this problem to the poor and lower-middle peasants. In our opinion, they have the responsibility to explain clearly to the masses the state's policy of price and so to dispel their doubts.

We put forth this opinion to the leadership of the foodstuff supply post and won great support from it. After that, whenever asked by the masses and no matter how busy they might be, the comrades of the foodstuff supply post would patiently and carefully explain to the masses the reason why the pigs purchased were divided into many grades. We also cooperated actively with the comrades of the purchase post in doing propaganda among the masses. The masses were satisfied, saying: "With the poor and lower-middle peasants taking the management, we understand the policy of purchase more clearly." Thanks to the attention paid to propagandizing the policy, the masses actively sell their pigs to the state.

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COAL MINING

New Coal Pits Built in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1972)

a number of new coal pits and dressing plants have recently gone into operation in china.

one of these pits, with an annual capacity of 600,000 tons, is located on the north china plain. its construction began after the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. built by the fengfeng coal mining administration, it was completed rapidly because the builders carried forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. all units under the administration tapped their production potential to spare workers and equipment to help with the construction.

east china's hsuchou coal mining administration has built a coal dressing plant with an annual capacity of 600,000 tons. cost was reduced because the workers, cadres and technicians made great efforts to save funds and material in line with chairman mao's teaching on building the country with diligence and frugality.

the designers made rounds of dozens of plants where they held numerous discussions with the workers to pool their suggestions and experience. the builders used cement and a special kind of rock to substitute for rolled steel, and plastic tubes for steel ones. the quality of the project is good.

a plant which converts underground coal gas into formaldehyde was built in northeast china's kirin province. completed in a year the plant produces good quality products at low cost by using simple processes.

SALT PRODUCTION

China Fulfills 1972 Salt Production Plan

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1972)

china has fulfilled its 1972 plan for salt production in 286 days. output up to october 11 was 15 per cent above that for the same 1971 period and an all-time high.

the salt is of high quality. all the salt produced in tientsin city and hopei province was rated excellent or first grade and the same was true for 99 per cent in shantung province. liaoning province, another major

producer, achieved a record percentage of excellent and first-grade salt.

the workers have shown mounting enthusiasm for production as a result of education in ideology and political line. in the winter of last year they started preparing concentration ponds for brine making. the crystallizing pans in the salt fields of northern china were filled before the spring festival. solar evaporation began a month earlier than usual. the tangku salt field in tientsin improved the processes to advance the time for brine concentration and facilitate large-area production. by the end of october, the field had already topped the yearly plan by 61 per cent, or 54 per cent above the same 1971 period figure. the workers in liaoning province have made technical innovations for salt collecting vehicles that helped raise productivity greatly.

in the inland provinces, attention has been paid to both new salt wells and rock salt mines and old ones. fortyfour old wells of the tzukung salt field in szechwan province have maintained an annual increase of two per cent in brine output year after year since 1964, thanks to efforts made to tap the potential. a number of new wells have been sunk. the field overfulfilled its monthly quota for each of the first nine months of this year. output in the first threequarters of this year was 20 per cent above that of the same 1971 period.

GLASS MANUFACTURE

North China City Increases Varieties of Glass

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Nov. 10, 1972)

the north china city of chinhuangtao is producing more than 70 types of glass as against one before liberation. these include glass fibre, glass fibre reinforced plastic and quartz glass.

the city now has eight glass manufacturing factories. before liberation there was one making only plate glass.

total output value of chinhuangtao's glass industry last year was 18 times that in 1949, the first year after the city's liberation. output of major glass products in the first eight months of this year was far more than the same 1971 period and quality was improved.

monthly output of the 50-year-old yaohua glass factory now surpasses the highest annual record before liberation, as a result of technical innovations and improved equipment.

in the past few years the workers have introduced more than 70 major new technological processes, technique and equipment.

the melting furnace is the key equipment for making glass. before liberation the furnace had to be overhauled nearly twice a year. this affected production and wasted money. communist party member liu pei-wen, leader of the furnace maintenance team, and other workers evolved new measures to prolong its life span. they set a record by using the furnace for 41 months without an overhaul being necessary. they are making further improvements.

by pooling their efforts, workers, technicians and cadres of the factory turned out lathes, drilling machines, universal fixture, gas producers and other pieces of equipment. the factory's work processes are mechanized or semi-mechanized. it sends equipment it has made and, cadres to help set up new factories.

in addition to transforming old factories, the glass makers built new ones by self-reliance. the workers of a factory making tempered glass, which was set up in 1958, added a plate glass workshop provided with equipment of their own and using entirely new work processes. it was built in one year with little investment. annual output is 276,000 square metres of plate glass 2m.m. thick.

though the yenshan glass factory is a new one, the workers have turned out more than 40 pieces of equipment of various kinds. as a result, efficiency is a dozen times higher than the designed capacity, production costs were cut by 67 per cent.

to ensure a steady supply of raw material for increasing production, the city opened a limestone mine and a sandstone mine. it is now self-sufficient and sends a surplus to factories in other areas. the workers devised measures to raise production with less investment.

OIL PRODUCTION

Famous Chinese Oil Drilling Team Sets New Record

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1972)

[illegible] the nationally-known no. 1205 drilling team at the taching oilfield, china's pace-setter in industry, has drilled a well more than 1,000 metres deep in a single day and with one bit, setting a new national record.

the late "iron man" wang chin-hsi, vanguard of the chinese proletariat, headed the outstanding team when the taching oilfield was opened. wang chin-hsi put forth the slogan: "we must throw our country's backwardness in oil production into the pacific exclamation" the drilling team was the first in the oilfield to achieve the target of drilling seven wells in a month. it met the annual footage of more than 100,000 metres in 1966 and of 127,000 metres in 1971.

the team launched a movement to learn from the "iron man" at the beginning of this year. the team members, imbued with the spirit of continuing the revolution, set themselves the target of opening a well with one bit in a single day, a target proposed by the "iron man" eight years ago.

they summed up their experience and worked hard to improve their technique. by practising on five wells, the cadres acquainted themselves with the conditions so as to give better leadership, the drillers with the geological formations to make more rational use of the bit and the young workers with operational skill to avoid technical error.

when the team formally started to drill such wells in july this year, the team worked in good co-ordination and accurately. they prolonged the life-span of the bit by reducing the pressure and increasing the discharge of mud. the record of drilling a well in a single day with one bit was set.

HEALTH

Chinese Commune Clinic Removes Big Ovarian Tumour

(NCNA-English Nanning, Nov. 10, 1972)

a 37-kilogramme ovarian tumour was successfully removed from a peasant woman of chuang nationality in a two-hour operation using acupuncture anesthesia by a south china rural commune clinic.

prior to the operation, 54 kilogrammes of fluid was taken out from the tumour in three stages. the patient remained conscious throughout the operation and was restored to health after a month's careful nursing.

pan ya-ying, the patient, lives in a remote hilly village in the tuan yao autonomous county of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region. measuring 183 centimetres around the abdomen, she used to half-sit, half-lie in a special chair. doctors from the commune clinic on mobile service called at her home many times and made repeated examinations before they decided to do the operation and perform it in her home to spare her the inconvenience and pain of a journey.

the county health bureau director and doctors from the county hospital were present to help on the day of operation. more than 200 commune members offered blood in case a transfusion was needed. four needles were used in acupuncture insertion.

the operation and medical treatment were free. the patient received a subsidy from the commune to ensure extra nourishment after the operation.

poverty and disease reigned in this county under reactionary kuomintang rule. the whole county had only one clinic with a seven-member staff. and this was not accessible to the ordinary working people. smallpox, cholera and malaria were rampant.

coordinated efforts of the government and the people after liberation got rid of or put under control such infectious diseases. the population has been growing year by year.

the county now has a hospital and several preventive medicine institutions. there are now 77 times as many medical workers as the pre-liberation figure, over half of them trained from minority nationalities. they are supplemented by 530 barefoot doctors and ten times that number of health workers who have received short-course training and live and

work among the peasants. the nearly 400 production brigades belonging to nine communes in the county are all covered by collective medical service. the peasants receive free medical care by paying a very small annual sum to the brigade fund, supplemented by government subsidies.

working in line with chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", the medical workers of the commune clinics regularly tour the production brigades and teams and bring their service to the door of the poor and lower-middle peasants. in 1971 alone, they made numerous calls in mobile service among the peasants and performed 370 operations in peasants' homes and rural clinics.

VEGETABLES

Good Harvest of Chinese Cabbage Around Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1972)

a good chinese cabbage harvest is reported from the outskirts of peking. average per hectare yield in some places exceeded 110 tons and some plots gave an upward of 150 tons per hectare.

the good crop is due to intensive field care and prompt measures against drought and pests. this will ensure an ample supply of this winter vegetable for the peking market.

there has been a steady influx of cabbage to the market since full-scale harvesting began. piles of cabbage, which can be bought in unlimited quantities, are to be seen everywhere in the city. canteens of public organizations and the general public are buying them to store for the winter. purchases over fifteen kilograms can be made at lower prices, ranging from three to five fen (one fen is 0.01 yuan r.m.b.) per kilogram.

peking also reports good harvests of other autumn vegetables such as turnips. by the end of october, communes around peking had sent to the market a total of 570,000 tons of various kinds of vegetables this year. peking's demands were amply met, and about 50,000 tons of vegetables were shipped to other parts of the country.

LIVESTOCK

Northwest China Grasslands Expand Animal Husbandry

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Nov. 10, 1972)

ining, capital of the ili kazakh autonomous chou in northwest china's sinkiang, and eight neighbouring counties report a 7.2 per cent increase in animals this year despite repeated snowstorms last winter and this spring.

an important livestock area, the ili kazakh autonomous chou lies in the ili river valley in northwestern sinkiang, where the fertile land, mild climate, plentiful rainfall and luxuriant vegetation favour animal husbandry. since liberation, the number of animals has risen greatly.

but adverse natural conditions have to be fought. the 1969 spring snow was a severe test. a number of farms suffered from a loss of animals.

the party committee of the autonomous chou made investigations and summed up the experience of two types of farms where natural conditions are similar. one farm in chaosu county scored a 29 per cent increase in animals in 1969, owing to preparations made for the winter maintenance of the livestock. it expanded the grazing grounds and set up sheds. the chienchin farm in hocheng on the other bank of the ili river ignored this work. it was short of fodder to tide over the snow. animals died. the party committee used these instances for education and brought home the idea of constant preparedness against calamities. a mass drive was launched to cultivate pastures.

communes and brigades in hsinyuan county set up many sheepfolds and pastures. the number of animals this year is 12 per cent higher than the 1971 figure. herdsmen of a commune on the kungnas grassland, under the leadership of the commune party committee, built water conservancy projects in three years to irrigate more than 660 hectares of pasture, improved or rejuvenated 650 hectares of old pasture and set up new fodder bases covering 660 hectares in the hills. it ensured an average of one mou (one fifteenth of a hectare) of alfalfa for every six animals. sheepfolds and lambing sheds were added in great numbers. the result is that animals of all kinds in this commune are 30 per cent over 1969's figure, the year before the project.

to date, the ili livestock-breeding area has overfulfilled the state quota for sinkiang fine fleece sheep, that are good for wool and meat. the ili horse, an excellent saddle horse and draft animal, accounts for 30 per cent of the total.

last year, this area sold 300,000 head of market stock, 4,000 tons of wool, and 340.000 hides to the state. besides, it provided foundation stock and draft animals in great numbers to other provinces and regions.

in keeping with their ever-growing contribution to the state, the herdsmen enjoy an ever-improving life. bank deposits in 1971 in cities and countryside were 24 per cent higher than the 1969 figure.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

PLA Units Stationed in Peking Hold Grand Rally in Welcome of Albanian Friendship Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1972)

a grand rally was held here this afternoon by over 2,000 commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in peking warmly welcoming the visiting friendship military delegation from the people's republic of albania. leader of the delegation is beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence, and deputy leaders are hito cako, chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, and rahman perllaku, deputy chief of general staff of the albanian people's army.

among the members of the delegation present at the rally were mendu backa, deputy chief of general staff of the albanian people's army; sul domi, commander of the artillery; abdi mati, commander of the navy; kristaq janko, commander of the air defence forces; abaz fejzo, commander of the armoured corps. albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy here were present.

present were yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the p.l.a. general political department; hsiao ching-kuang and wang shu-sheng, members of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-ministers of national defence; chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a.; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; and chang chih-ming, member of the c.p.c. central committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. general logistics department.

on the rostrum were a portrait of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and a portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. a huge streamer facing the rostrum carried the slogan in chinese and albanian: "long live the great revolutionary

friendship between the peoples and armies of china and albania exclamation"

at 3 p.m. when comrades balluku, cako, perllaku and others entered the hall accompanied by comrades yeh chien-ying, li teh-sheng and others, prolonged enthusiastic applause burst from the hall. comrade chang tsai-chien declared the rally open. the band played the national anthems of albania and china.

in his speech, comrade li teh-sheng, in the name of the communist party of china, the chinese people and all commanders and fighters of the p.l.a., extended the sincerest and warmest welcome to the envoys of friendship from the albanian party of labour and the people and army of albania.

he said: "the albanian people's army is a new-type army of the people founded by comrade enver hoxha and the albanian party of labour and armed with marxism-leninism. born in the flames of revolution, it has emerged from the ordeals of struggle matured and grown in strength. this heroic army, which has flesh-and-blood ties with the people, has waged unyielding struggles against domestic and foreign enemies and made immortal contributions to the sacred cause of seizing and consolidating political power for the people." "the albanian people's army has become the strong pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a great wall of steel defending the socialist motherland," he added.

comrade li teh-sheng said: "the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army regard every achievement of the albanian people and army as their own and rejoice at it."

dwelling on the friendship between china and albania, comrade li teh-sheng said: "we are close brothers and comrades-in-arms. the great proletarian revolutionary cause has bound us closely together. the two parties, two peoples and two armies of china and albania have always trusted, supported, encouraged and learned from each other in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction and in the socialist revolution and construction." "our friendship, founded by comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, is based on marxism-leninism and the principle of proletarian internationalism. it has stood the test of storms."

after his speech, comrade li teh-sheng, on behalf of the p.l.a. units stationed in peking, presented a silk banner to the friendship military delegation of the people's republic of albania. the banner is inscribed with the words "long live the friendship between china and albania."

in his speech, comrade beqir balluku said: "the chinese people's liberation army founded by the chinese communist party and chairman mao tsetung is a revolutionary army and the glorious product of the great chinese people. this new-type army has throughout its growth shown distinct revolutionary qualities and integrity and a high level of political and ideological maturity. it has always firmly kept to the stand of the party, socialism and revolution, and, together with the people, consistently defended the party's proletarian line and chairman mao tsetung's great marxist-leninist thought."

"the chinese people's liberation army has a noble spirit characterized by its distinct proletarian party spirit and is boundlessly faithful to the people, the party and chairman mao's revolutionary line. our people, party and army immeasurably rejoice over all this," he said.

comrade beqir balluku said: "we feel boundlessly glad and proud to have so great and faithful an ally as the chinese people, the glorious chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung and the chinese people's liberation army."

comrade beqir balluku said: "the friendship and cooperation between our two peoples, two parties and two armies based on the principle of proletarian internationalism are unprecedented in history. they have a broad foundation and common aims and goals, and are characterized by profound feelings and sincerity and steel-like solidarity."

"neither in the past nor in the future can any force on earth do the slightest harm to the great friendship between the albanian and chinese peoples. the common ideal, the identical great goals, and the great cause of revolution and socialism have linked our two peoples and two parties together in an everlasting flesh-and-blood relationship," he added.

comrade beqir balluku said in conclusion: "the army and people of our country under the guidance of the party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha pledge to the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army: on fine days or in times of difficulty, we will always remain on your side and make common advancement to the benefit of the people of our two countries and to the benefit of the revolutionary people throughout the world."

after his speech, comrade beqir balluku, on behalf of the friendship military delegation of the people's republic of albania, presented a silk banner to the p.l.a. units stationed in peking. the banner is inscribed with the words "may the friendship and militant unity of the peoples and armies of albania and china last forever exclamation"

also present at the rally were leading members of various p.l.a. services and arms, the p.l.a. peking units and the peking garrison, including chou hsi-han, tsao li-huai, sung cheng-chih, li chia-yi, tsui ping, lung chen-piao, hsiao chun-hsien, wang chen-hsiang, wu chung, chai cheng-wen and yuan hua-ping.

Comrade Li Teh-sheng's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by comrade li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, at the rally held by the p.l.a. units stationed in peking, welcoming the friendship military delegation of the people's republic of albania here this afternoon:

dear comrade beqir balluku and mrs. balluku,
dear comrade hito cako,
dear comrade rahman pertlaku,
dear comrade ambassador xhorxhi robo and mrs. robo,
all dear comrades on the albanian friendship military delegation
comrades-in-arms, comrades,

the friendship military delegation from the people's republic of albania led by comrade beqir balluku has travelled a long distance to visit our country and brought us the profound sentiments of friendship of the glorious albanian party of labour, the heroic albanian people and the fraternal albanian people's army. this is a vigorous support and encouragement to us. today, as we get together with our albanian comrades-in-arms at this grand rally, we feel especially close to each other. please allow me, in the name of the communist party of china, the chinese people and all commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, extend our sincerest and warmest welcome to you, the envoys of friendship from the albanian party of labour and the people and army of albania.

under the wise leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, the heroic albanian people have held high the banner of marxism-leninism, adhered to the socialist road and the dictatorship of the proletariat and won great victory in the socialist revolution and construction. a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other, the industrious and brave albanian people have displayed a dauntless revolutionary spirit and, through self-reliance and hard struggle, have overcome the difficulties created by imperialism, revisionism and reaction and turned the once

poor and backward albania into an advanced socialist country with modern industry, collectivized agriculture and flourishing science, education and culture. albania, the revolutionary fighting bastion, stands firmly and is stronger today than ever before.

in international struggles, the people's republic of albania upholds justice, defies brute force, firmly opposes the policies of aggression, expansion and war pursued by imperialism and social-imperialism, and firmly supports the revolutionary struggles of all oppressed people and oppressed nations in the world. this proletarian internationalist spirit of yours has won admiration and praises among the people of various countries.

the albanian people's army is a new-type army of the people founded by comrade enver hoxha and the albanian party of labour and armed with marxism-leninism. born in the flames of revolution, it has emerged from the ordeals of struggle matured and grown in strength. this heroic army, which has flesh-and-blood ties with the people, has waged unyielding struggles against domestic and foreign enemies and made immortal contributions to the sacred cause of seizing and consolidating political power for the people.

guided by the proletarian line in army building, the fraternal albanian people's army is advancing with big strides along the road of revolutionization. faithfully following the teachings of the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha, it has greatly strengthened political-ideological work, carried forward the glorious revolutionary tradition and constantly raised the political consciousness of all commanders and fighters. in military training, it has proceeded from the needs of actual combat, set strict demands on itself and trained hard to acquire the skill to fight the enemy and cultivate a courageous and tenacious fighting spirit. basing itself on the concept of people's war and proceeding from the specific conditions of the country, it has, together with the people of the whole country, carried out the principles of combining the requirements in peacetime with the needs in wartime, and physical labour with military training. everyone is a fighter, every village a bastion, every mountain a position -- the whole people are armed and combat-ready. all this has greatly increased the fighting capabilities of the armed forces and consolidated national defence still further. the albanian people's army has become the strong pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a great wall of steel defending the socialist motherland.

high in spirit and strong in morale, the albanian people and their army are energetically carrying out the resolutions of the historic sixth congress of the albanian party of labour and the fifth five-year plan. an enthusiastic revolutionary atmosphere prevails. everywhere in the land of mountain eagle.

the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army, your comrades and comrades-in-arms, regard every achievement of the albanian people and army as their own and rejoice at it. we sincerely wish the albanian comrades-in-arms new and still greater successes in the great cause of building up and safeguarding their motherland.

comrades-in-arms, comrades,

the world is now in an era of great upheaval and the international situation is developing in a direction more and more in favour of the people of the world. the people of the three indochinese countries are advancing courageously on the road to victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the korean people are scoring continuous new successes in their struggle for the independent peaceful reunification of their fatherland. the struggles waged by the people of asian, african and latin american countries for winning and safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty are surging. more and more small and medium-sized countries have united to oppose superpower politics and hegemony. gone are the days when imperialism could act like an overlord in the world and do whatever it wished. but the nature of imperialism and social-imperialism as expansionists and contenders for world hegemony has not changed. flaunting the banner of socialism, soviet revisionist social-imperialism is actually controlling other countries in the name of giving aids, pushing expansionism in the name of supporting revolution, contending for spheres of influence in the name of collective security, and engaging in arms expansion in the name of disarmament. it is arrogantly brandishing its claws and showing its teeth, and is more deceptive and dangerous than old-line imperialism. the superpowers both contend and collude with each other. they contend unceasingly; their temporary compromise is only a prelude to even bigger contention. their contention extends from land to sea and from the earth to the outer space. wherever this contention takes place, there the sovereignty of countries is violated. wherever they collude with each other, there the people are suppressed. therefore, it is inevitable that the struggle between aggression and anti-aggression, control and anti-control, intervention and anti-intervention, and subversion and anti-subversion will continue. in this protracted struggle, the chinese people will, as always, closely unite with the albanian people and the people of the other countries and fight shoulder to shoulder with them to win victory.

dear albanian comrades,

we are close brothers and comrades-in-arms. the great proletarian revolutionary cause has bound us closely together. the two parties, two peoples and two armies of china and albania have always trusted, supported, encouraged and learned from each other in the struggle against

imperialism, revisionism and reaction and in the socialist revolution and construction. the party, the people and the army of albania have consistently and resolutely supported china's socialist revolution and construction, its great proletarian cultural revolution and the struggle for the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations. this is a vivid expression of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of china and albania. our friendship, founded by comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, is based on marxism-leninism and the principle of proletarian internationalism. it has stood the test of storms. we are convinced that the present visit to china of the albanian friendship military delegation led by comrade beqir balluku will surely make new and important contributions to our common cause.

may the great friendship between the two parties, two peoples and two armies of china and albania be evergreen exclamation --

long live comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people exclamation

long live chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation

Comrade Beqir Balluku's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence, at the rally held here this afternoon by the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in peking to welcome the albanian friendship military delegation:

dear comrade yeh chien-ying,
dear comrade li teh-sheng,
dear comrade chang tsai-chien,
dear comrades commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army,
comrades-in-arms,

at this grand gathering of albania-china friendship, i and the friendship military delegation of the people's republic of albania are filled with joy as we convey to you, our close comrades-in-arms and comrades, the warmest revolutionary greetings of the albanian people, the albanian party of labour, the albanian people's army and our beloved leader comrade enver hoxha.

since the very first day we set foot on the soil of the people's republic of china, you have accorded us a most cordial and truly fraternal welcome. and i would like to avail myself of this opportunity to express my sincere thanks for this welcome of yours and for the glowing words about our people, our party and our army comrade li teh-sheng has said just now at this meeting.

we have come to your great, powerful and prosperous motherland with the lofty mission of making contributions to further promoting and strengthening the militant friendship between our two peoples, two parties and two fraternal armies, and at the same time learning the rich experience of the chinese party, the great chinese people and their glorious army in building and defending socialism.

the people's republic of china has become today a mighty socialist state with a diversified modern industry, advanced agriculture, proletarian culture and education, science and technology of high world level and formidable national defence capability.

your victories are great and china has bright prospects. once poor and backward, china has made such a big leap forward that no simile or description, however precise it may seem, can portray the greatness, victory and strength of china.

the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china have persistently pursued a correct marxist-leninist policy in international affairs, therefore the great people's china is enjoying a high prestige and exerting a tremendous influence on world developments today. it is now evident that without the people's republic of china participating and stating her position no issue of our time can be truly and correctly settled. mao tsetung's great china has emerged on the international scene as a great socialist giant. she constitutes an insurmountable obstacle to such enemies as imperialism and revisionism and provides a reliable powerful backing to the struggles of the revolutionary peoples of the world.

the restoration to the people's republic of china of her legitimate seat in the united nations, the respect and prestige she enjoys among the world people, and the establishment of diplomatic relations with more than twenty countries within one year, etc., are tremendous victories for the revolutionary foreign policy of the people's republic of china and are a clear evidence of her increasingly stronger international standing. the hostile strategy of the imperialists and revisionists to encircle, blockade and isolate people's china has met with complete failure.

all these victories have been achieved under the wise leadership of the chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung. in the international sphere,

you have waged sharp and persistent class struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism. in the domestic field, you have waged an irreconcilable struggle against the exponents and conspirators of the right and ultra-left lines. they vainly attempted to undermine the socialist victories of the people's republic of china by their hostile actions. but these right and ultra-left conspirators suffered ignominious defeat in face of the unbreakable unity and the steel-like strength of the chinese communist party. glorious china has ceaselessly advanced in triumph and become an impregnable bulwark of socialism and revolution in asia and the world.

the chinese people's liberation army founded by the chinese communist party and chairman mao tsetung is a revolutionary army and the glorious product of the great chinese people. this new-type army has throughout its growth shown distinct revolutionary qualities and integrity and a high level of political and ideological maturity. it has always firmly kept to the stand of the party, socialism and the revolution, and, together with the people, consistently defended the party's proletarian line and chairman mao tsetung's great marxist-leninist thought. these qualities have shone with splendor in the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by chairman mao tsetung.

the chinese people's liberation army has a noble spirit characterized by its distinct proletarian party spirit and is boundlessly faithful to the people, the party and chairman mao's revolutionary line. our people, party and army immeasurably rejoice over all this.

the chinese people's liberation army as a truly proletarian internationalist army is a sharp weapon for the dictatorship of the proletariat, the glorious defender of the frontiers of the people's republic of china and a reliable guarantee for the peace and stability in asia and the world.

as the closest friend and comrade-in-arms of the chinese people, the albanian people are overjoyed at the great achievements of the people's republic of china and regard them as their own achievements and as achievements for the cause of the world revolutionary people. we feel boundlessly glad and proud to have so great and faithful an ally as the chinese people, the glorious chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung and the chinese people's liberation army.

we have been living among the brotherly chinese people these days and have been deeply struck and moved by the great profound feelings and extremely sincere and brotherly love shown by the chinese people, chinese communists and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army; for the albanian people, the albanian party of labour, the commanders and fighters of the albanian people's army and our beloved leader comrade

enver hoxha. the albanian people, the albanian communists and the albanian people's army have the same warm, sincere, deep and great love for the brotherly chinese people, the glorious chinese communist party, the heroic chinese people's liberation army and the great leader and great marxist-leninist chairman mao tsetung, the closest friend of the albanian people.

the friendship and cooperation between our two peoples, two parties and two armies based on the principle of proletarian internationalism are unprecedented in history. they have a broad foundation and common aims and goals, and are characterized by profound feelings and sincerity and steel-like solidarity.

in the cause of building socialism in our country, the people's republic of china has consistently rendered the people's republic of albania all-round, selfless and internationalist assistance. this is also an embodiment of the cooperation and militant solidarity.

the source of albania-china friendship is marxism-leninism, and its banner is proletarian internationalism. this friendship is therefore unbreakable. neither in the past nor in the future can any force on earth do the slightest harm to the great friendship between the albanian and chinese peoples. the common ideal, the identical great goals, and the great cause of revolution and socialism have linked our two peoples and two parties together in an everlasting flesh-and-blood relationship. this is clear to all in the world, whether they are our friends or the enemies of revolution and marxism-leninism. the friendship between socialist albania and socialist china will continue as ever, blossom, bear fruit and win victories from generation to generation, and shine forever like an unsetting bright star.

dear comrades:

the development of the international situation as a whole is more and more favourable to the struggle of the people of the various countries for freedom and independence, and favourable to revolution and socialism. the system of capitalism has found itself in a general and grave crisis, with its inner contradictions more intensified. class struggle and the struggle for national liberation have developed further.

conditions in the stronghold of revisionism under the rule of the brezhnev-kosygin renegade clique are no better. the waves of discontent and resistance among the masses are surging forward daily in these countries. their innumerable difficulties and failures in the political, economic and other fields, their complete degeneration in ideology and culture and art, and the daily obvious tendencies to shake off the yoke of soviet social-imperialism have clearly

shown that the revisionists are locked in strife with one another like prawns in a basket.

life has proved and is convincingly demonstrating that those parties and countries that have worked and are working in collusion with soviet social-imperialism and have formed political, ideological, economic and military alliance with it are inevitably sinking into the quagmire of opportunism, irrevocably losing their gains of revolution and socialism, and putting the freedom and independence of their countries in extremely great danger.

at present, the world faces large-scale contradictions and antagonism between diametrically opposite class forces. in the struggle between these forces which determines the development of the world today, one clearly sees that the main trend is revolution.

the demagogic slogans of the superpowers, such as "equilibrium of armament" and "defence of world peace", will never deceive china, albania and the revolutionary people in the world. their fraudulent strategy is a smokescreen and a sinister trap. they aim at subduing the people of various countries so that u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism can forever keep their spheres of influence in the world. but all the efforts the two superpowers have made so far will surely meet with ignominious failure. they can never become the dictators of the world, nor can they play the role of international arbitrators. the people of the various countries themselves determine the destiny of the world. victory belongs to them.

dear comrades-in-arms,

we are here on a visit to the people's republic of china at a time when the entire people of albania are striving with all their might to carry out the historic resolutions of the sixth congress of the albanian party of labour.

in steel-like unity, the working class, co-operative peasants and intellectuals of the people in our country rally round the party headed by comrade enver hoxha, and are making revolutionary proposals and launching the revolutionization movement in a big way on the ideological, economic and military fronts so as to deepen the process of revolutionization of the entire life of the nation. to further heighten the consciousness of the people, to struggle for the elimination of the incompatible survivals and influence of the petty bourgeois ideology, to improve working methods and style of work, to organize and manage the economy on a scientific basis, and to popularize advanced experience etc. -- these are some of the main aspects of the work of the party and people in our country to fulfil the historic resolutions of the sixth congress.

in line with marxist-leninist teachings and historical experience, the party and government of our country regard the building of socialism and the defence of the motherland as two closely inter-linked aspects of one and the same question. an embodiment of this is the slogan of building socialism with a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other. in our country, not only the people's army but the entire people are defending the revolutionary victory. in albania, everybody is a fighter. arming the entire people and military training among the entire people have enabled our country to have a defence capability that is now stronger than ever before.

our people's army has been further strengthened and revolutionized. the ties between cadres and fighters and between the army and the people have been further strengthened. by the study of the party's documents and works of comrade enver hoxha, the entire army has achieved and is achieving greater and greater successes in the struggle to heighten its ideological level and acquire a better mastery of military skills.

the army and people of our country under the guidance of the party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha pledge to the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army: on fine days or in times of difficulty, we will always remain on your side and make common advancement to the benefit of the people of our two countries and to the benefit of the revolutionary people throughout the world.

let us shout together:

may the great friendship and the unbreakable unity of our two parties, peoples and armies last forever and be strengthened constantly exclamation

long live the great chinese people exclamation

glory to the heroic communist party of china exclamation

long live the fraternal chinese people's liberation army exclamation

long live comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, esteemed friend of the albanian people and outstanding marxist-leninist exclamation

long live marxism-leninism exclamation

Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Visits PLA Tank Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1972)

the friendship military delegation of the albanian people's republic with comrade beqir balluku as its leader and comrades hito cako and rahman perllaku as its deputy leaders today visited a tank unit of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army in the company of comrades yeh chien-ying, li teh-sheng and chang tsai-chien.

bedecked with red banners, the army barracks were filled with a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the peoples and armies of china and albania. when beqir balluku and the other albanian comrades arrived, they were given an enthusiastic welcome by chen hsien-jui, political commissar, and wang chen-hsiang, deputy commander, of the p.l.a. peking units, yeh chen-liang and pai hsueh-tien, leading members of the tank unit, and more than 1,000 p.l.a. commanders and fighters. the armymen beat drums and cymbals and shouted: "learn from the heroic albanian people exclamation" "learn from the heroic albanian people's army exclamation" and "long live china-albania friendship exclamation" comrade beqir balluku kept waving to the chinese armymen in acknowledgement of the welcome.

beqir balluku and the other albanian comrades heard a briefing on the army unit. together with comrades yeh chien-ying, li teh-sheng and chang tsai-chien, they then went to the drill ground and watched a military exhibition by commanders and fighters of the unit and men and women militia of a nearby people's commune. after the exhibition, the albanian comrades stepped down the rostrum to meet the armymen and militiamen.

comrade balluku made a heart-warming speech. he wished them still greater successes in ideological and political education and in raising military skills, and urged them to be chairman mao's good fighters and militiamen. at the end of his speech, he cheered: "long live chairman mao exclamation" comrade yeh chien-ying led the chinese comrades in shouting: "long live comrade enver hoxha exclamation"

the albanian friendship military delegation visited the art handicrafts exhibition yesterday evening in the company of hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence, and mao hung-hsiang, a leading member of the ministry of light industry.

Albanian Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1972)

the albanian government trade delegation with kico ngjela, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of trade, as its leader and theohar fundo, director of the first department of the ministry of trade, as its deputy leader flew off here for home this afternoon at the end of a friendly visit to china.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by chinese minister and vice-minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and li chiang, acting director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the foreign ministry li ting-chuan, and leading members of other chinese departments and of chinese national export and import corporations.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo was also present.

Chinese Youth Delegation Leaves Tirana for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 10, 1972)

the chinese youth delegation led by lu yu-lan, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy secretary of the c.p.c. hopei provincial committee, left here for home yesterday after attending the sixth congress of the union of working youth of albania and making a friendly visit to albania.

among those seeing off the chinese delegation at the airport were katina starja, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, rudi monari, first secretary, and asim bedalli and lumturi rexha, secretaries, of the central committee of the union of working youth of albania, and other youth representatives from tirana.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua and other chinese diplomats were also present.

during its stay in albania, the chinese delegation was accorded very cordial welcome and reception by albanian comrades-in-arms when it visited tirana, gjirokastra, berat, saranda, vlora, elbasan, shkodra and other districts.

it was warmly welcomed at a meeting held by the gjirokaster district committee of the union of working youth of albania.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Peking Meeting Welcomes Algerian Youth Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1972)

saadna abdelkader, leader of the visiting youth delegation of the national liberation front of algeria, and chao chun-chen, representative of peking's young people, today unanimously pointed out: the people and youth of china and algeria have forged a profound militant friendship between them by sympathizing with and supporting each other in the protracted struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

addressing a youth meeting in peking this afternoon, saadna abdelkader and chao chun-chen expressed the conviction that this friendship would be further enhanced and developed.

more than 800 young people in the chinese capital gathered at peking university this afternoon to warmly welcome the youth delegation of the national liberation front of algeria coming from the coast of the mediterranean sea. the meeting was presided over by hsu ya-min, secretary of the chinese communist youth league committee of the university, who had recently visited algeria. the algerian friends were greeted with a long ovation when they came to the meeting place.

chao chun-chen spoke first. she praised the algerian people and youth for their glorious revolutionary tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism and their dauntless fighting spirit in their struggle to safeguard national independence, state sovereignty and natural resources. she said: we admire the struggle waged by the algerian people and youth against imperialist policies of aggression and war, against big-power hegemony and power politics, and for defending the arab people's cause of unity against imperialism. the chinese people and youth firmly support the just stand and solemn demand for "a mediterranean of the mediterranean countries" put forward by algeria and some other countries.

saadna abdelkader said: the youth of algeria have taken an active part in the struggle for national liberation like their forefathers. today, the youth organization under the national liberation front is leading and mobilizing the algerian youth to take an active part in national construction.

he said: the youth of my country are uncompromising on questions of revolutionary principle. they give positive, unconditional and effective support to the liberation struggle of the people of asia, africa and latin america. the youth of algeria denounce the superpowers for aggression, blackmail and hegemony. we will fight for

peaceful co-existence based on freedom, dignity and genuine independence for the people of all countries.

amid rhythmic clapping after their speeches, the delegation and the youth of the chinese capital exchanged silk banners. grasping the hands of the algerian friends upon their departure, the young people of peking asked them to convey the militant regards of the chinese youth to the algerian youth.

attending the meeting were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including yu tsung-hao, chang hsueh-shu, ou tang-liang, wu hsueh-chien and chia hsueh-chien.

the algerian friends were auditors at an arabic class at peking university this afternoon, and visited the library and a factory run by the university. they were given a warm welcome by the university faculty members, students and workers.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Journalists Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 11, 1972)

the delegation of austrian journalists led by ilse leitenberger wound up its visit to china and left here for home today.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited peking, shanghai, suchou, hangchow and kwangchow, and was welcomed by leading members of departments concerned and local people.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Medical Delegation in Montreal

(NCNA-English Montreal, Nov. 10, 1972)

the medical delegation of the chinese medical association concluded its two-day visit here and left for ottawa yesterday evening.

before their departure, the chinese doctors were entertained at luncheon by hazen sise, chairman of

dr. norman bethune memorial committee. present also were marry weil, vice-chairman of the memorial committee; ted allan and georges cousineau, friends of doctor bethune; p. cronin, dean of the medicine faculty, and paul t.k. lin, director of the centre for east asian studies, of mcgill university; and others.

in a speech at the luncheon, hazen sise said that the purpose of the memorial committee was to keep alive the memory and spirit of dr. norman bethune in all appropriate ways, including the promotion of cultural exchanges between the canadian and chinese peoples, especially in the medical field. fu yi-cheng, deputy head of the chinese delegation, in reply said that the chinese doctors were delighted to have the opportunity to have luncheon with members of the memorial committee and other canadian friends.

on behalf of the committee, dr. ted allan presented a copy of dr. bethune's painting to the chinese delegation, who in return presented an embroidered scene of china's summer palace.

on november 8, the delegation was entertained at dinner given by g. gingras, president of the canadian medical association, and g. joron, president of the quebec medical association.

present at the dinner were f. paulin, president-elect of the quebec medical association, sylvestre, chairman of the board of the association, b. chevalier, representative of the minister of social affairs of quebec province, chairman hazen sise, rebell, principal of mcgill university, lucien tremblay, high chancellor of the university of montreal, professor paul t.k. lin, and other doctors from quebec province.

dr. g. joron and dr. wu wei-jan, head of the delegation, exchanged speeches and presented gifts to each other.

during their two-day stay, the chinese doctors visited the institute of experimental medicine and surgery, the university of montreal, the institute of rehabilitation of montreal, the basic sciences department and osler library of mcgill university, the montreal neurological institute and the royal victoria hospital where dr. bethune had worked. the chinese guests were also shown exhibits of dr. bethune's biography, an exhibition held on the occasion of their visit.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1972)

a cuban government trade delegation led by its deputy head ismael bello rios, department director of the ministry of foreign trade, arrived here today to discuss and sign the 1973 trade protocol between china and cuba.

it was greeted at the airport by leading members of the chinese ministry of foreign trade and departments concerned sun so-chang, pei tse-sheng, chang chu-hsuan, li shu-teh and chao an-min.

present were justo rodriguez, commercial counsellor, and alfonso fraga, first secretary, of the cuban embassy here.

FOOTBALL TEAM

Tientsin Football Team Leaves Peking on Visit to Sierra Leone, Mauritania and Mali

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1972)

the tientsin football team of china, with chao hui as its leader and shih ching-yun as deputy leader, left here by air today for a friendly visit to sierra leone, mauritania and mali.

seeing the team off at the airport were leading members of departments concerned li feng-lou, chou cheng and ching tzu-kang, as well as football coaches and players.

also present were r. e. k. taylor-smith, sierra leone ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the mauritanian and malian embassies here.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Newly Appointed Guinean Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met with aboubacar camara, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of guinea to china. matters relating to the presentation of the credentials were discussed during the meeting.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Leaves for Hungary, Yugoslavia, Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1972)

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo left here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to the hungarian people's republic. later, he will pay friendly visits to the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia and the romanian socialist republic at the head of a chinese government trade delegation.

he was seen off at the airport by vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang, acting director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the foreign ministry li ting-chuan, and leading members of other departments, including wang pin and tuan shao-ming.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu, yugoslav ambassador to china bogdan orescanin and hungarian charge d'affaires ad interim of the hungarian embassy in peking laszlo ivan were also present.

CHINA AND ITU

Chinese Delegation to ITU Committee Meeting Arrives in Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, Nov. 9, 1972)

a chinese delegation arrived here this afternoon to attend the fifth plenary meeting of the international telegraph and telephone consultative committee of the international telecommunication union. the delegation is led by liu yuan.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaican Prime Minister Receives Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Kingston, Nov. 10, 1972)

michael manley, prime minister and minister of external affairs and minister of defence of jamaica, this morning received the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade led by li chuan, vice-chairman of the council. the prime minister had cordial and friendly conversations with members of the delegation.

present on the occasion were wills o. isaacs, minister of commerce and consumer protection of jamaica, dudley thompson, minister of state in the prime minister's office, maurice tenn, parliamentary secretary in the ministry of finance, vin mcfarlane, permanent secretary in the ministry of external affairs, and other officials of the prime miniter's office.

the chinese delegation was the guest of minister wills o. isaacs at a lunch today. keeble munn, minister of agriculture, had a meeting with the chinese guests this afternoon.

maurice tenn hosted a dinner for the delegation yesterday evening. minister keeble munn, minister of labour and employment ernest peart, minister of local government mrs. rose leon, minister of regional affairs sydney pagan, minister of state dudley thompson, and attorney general and minister of legal affairs leacroft robinson were present on the occasion. maurice tenn received the chinese delegation before the dinner.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Liaison Council for Repatriates from China (Orthodox) of Japan Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1972)

shigeru fujita, former lieutenant general of the japanese army and chairman of the liaison council for repatriates from china (orthodox) of japan and the delegation of the council he is leading entrained here this evening to tour northeast and south china before leaving for home.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were chang hsiang-shan, leading member of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations

concerned, including sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun and chin li.

shigeru fujita gave a farewell banquet before leaving peking.

Leading Member of Chinese Medical Association Meets Japanese Nurses' Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1972)

hsieh hua, leading member of the chinese medical association, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the japanese nurses' friendship delegation led by mrs kayoko murata.

after their arrival in peking on november 6, the japanese friends visited the friendship hospital, the maternity hospital, a factory, a people's commune and a school. they are scheduled to leave peking on november 12 for a visit to tientsin, nanking, shanghai and kwangchow before returning home.

CHINA AND MALAGASY

Malagasy Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Korea

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 11, 1972)

didier ratsiraka, minister of foreign affairs of the malagasy republic, and his wife and the malagasy delegation he is leading concluded their friendly visit to china and left here by special plane this morning for a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

they were seen off at the airport by chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and feng kuo-chu and chen ah-ta, standing committee members of the municipal revolutionary committee.

also present was kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry.

the distinguished malagasy guests arrived in shanghai from central china's hunan province by special plane on the 9th. they were honoured at a banquet given by chou chun-lin that evening. hosts and guests toasted the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and

malagasy and the constant development of the friendship between the two peoples and the friendly cooperation between the two countries.

during their stay in shanghai, the guests visited the huangtu people's commune in chiating county and the industrial exhibition and attended an acrobatic show.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian Government Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1972)

chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of mohamed ould cheikh sidya, minister of planning and research of mauritania, and all members of the mauritanian government delegation he is leading.

mauritanian ambassador to china mohamed ould sidi aly and embassy officials attended.

at the banquet, chen mu-hua and sidya proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and mauritania and the economic cooperation between the two countries.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned chen hsien, lu hsueh-chien, sun shu-ping, liu mei-ting and kao ming-ching.

CHINA AND NORTH EUROPE

Chou En-lai, Chu Mu-chih and Others Meet Journalists' Delegation from Nordic Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, chu mu-chih, director, and teng kang, deputy director, of the hsinhua news agency, and peng hua, director of the information department, and wang tung, director of the department of west europe, of the foreign ministry, this afternoon met with all members of the journalists delegation from nordic countries.

the delegation is headed by matti kawen, deputy director of the political department, and division chief of the press

bureau, of the ministry for foreign affairs of finland, manfred nilsson, chief of the press department of the foreign ministry of sweden, tim greve, director of the press department of the foreign ministry of norway, and sven ebbesen, head of the press bureau of the foreign ministry of denmark.

premier chou en-lai welcomed the friends from the journalistic circles of the nordic countries to china, and had a friendly conversation with them.

members of the delegation present at the meeting were carl-fredrik sandelin, mauri soikkanen, olli kivinen and timo kylmala of finland; kaj hallden, rolf soderberg and johnny flodman of sweden; per monsen, reidar hirsti, per meidell riste and bjorn heimar of norway; and niels norlund, peter schafer, claus selden and bent thorndahl of denmark.

present on the occasion were finnish ambassador to china veli helenius, swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg, norwegian ambassador to china per ravne, danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan, and correspondent of the nordic countries stationed in peking goran leijonhufvud.

present were leading members of the chinese foreign ministry and peking journalistic circles and staff members, including pan fei, chang ying, yen hung-liang, tang wen-sheng and lien cheng-pao.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Handicraft Art Visiting Group Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1972)

hsieh hsin-ho, vice-minister of light industry, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the vietnamese handicraft art visiting group. leader of the group is nguyen van thao, chairman of the federation of handicrafts producers' cooperatives, and deputy leader is trinh van dong, assistant manager of the vietnamese art handicrafts import and export corporation. the visiting group arrived in peking this morning.

among the guests at the banquet were ly ban, leader of the experts delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and vice-minister of foreign trade, nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy here, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned wang pin, shih min-chih, cheng chih-chien, fan hsu-kuang and hsu chien-kuo.

hosts and guests talked happily about the chinese and vietnamese people's revolutionary friendship of mutual support and encouragement in common struggle, and toasted the constant strengthening of the cooperation between the art handicraft workers of the two countries.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chinese Youth Table Tennis Delegation Concludes Friendly Visit to Democratic Yemen

(NCNA-English Aden, Nov. 11, 1972)

the visiting chinese youth table tennis delegation with liu chun-yuan as head and wang kuei as deputy head left here yesterday evening after a friendly visit to the people's democratic republic of yemen.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by abdul rehman balgoon, president of the table tennis association of the democratic yemen, ali abdul razak, director of the social welfare, youth and sport department of the ministry of labour and social affairs, and other officials as well as men and women table tennis players.

tsui chien, chinese ambassador to the democratic yemen and wang hao, counsellor of the chinese embassy here were also present.

on the evening of november 6, chinese youth table tennis players gave exhibition matches for democratic yemeni officials and diplomatic envoys of various countries here. mohammad ali imayah, minister of labour and social affairs of the democratic yemen, watched the performances. the exhibition matches were warmly acclaimed by more than 200 spectators.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrades Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Keng Piao, Kuo Yu-feng Meet and Fete Delegation of Party Workers of Romanian Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1972)

yao wen-yuan and li hsien-nien, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and kuo yu-feng, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and a leading member of the organization department of the c.p.c. central committee, this evening met and feted all members of the delegation of party workers of the romanian communist party led by vasile potop, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first secretary of the iasi county committee of the romanian communist party..

chinese and romanian comrades had a cordial and friendly conversation.

at the banquet, hosts and guests toasted the daily consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and romania, which is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

members of the romanian delegation present at the meeting and banquet were stefan almasan, george crisovan, valeriu mircea izbasoiu, teodor popescu, mihalache neagu, gheorghe mihai and cristian st. macarie.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present at the meeting and attended the banquet.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including jen yun-chung, ting kuo-yu, ku ming, cheng ping-nien and liu ke-ming.

Delegation of Party Workers of Romanian Communist Party Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1972)

the delegation of party workers of the romanian communist party led by vasile potop, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first secretary of the iasi county committee of the romanian communist party, left peking for home by plane this afternoon after a friendly visit in china.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were kuo yu-feng, alternate member of the central committee of the chinese communist party and a leading member of the organization department of the c.p.c. central committee; jen yun-chung, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; ting kuo-yu, secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee; ku ming, vice-minister of the state planning commission, and leading members of departments concerned cheng ping-nien, liu ke-ming, mao pao-chung and chang chuan-chung.

also present were nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and iosif chivu, minister counsellor of the romanian embassy here.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited factories, a school, a people's commune, scenic spots and places of historical interest in peking, shanghai, hangchow and nanking. the romanian comrades were warmly welcomed by people wherever they went.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Ambassador to China Gives Reception on 90th Birthday of King Gustaf VI Adolf

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1972)

swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg and his wife gave a reception in the swedish embassy here today celebrating the 90th birthday of gustaf vi adolf, the king of sweden.

attending the reception were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned hsieh hua, chang wen-chin, chou pei-yuan, yu pu-hsueh, teng kang, wang chien-kung, wang tung, li hsi-fu, kan mai and chu chuan-hsien.

ambassador arne bjornberg and vice-minister yu chan proposed toasts. they wished that the friendship between the chinese and swedish people and the friendly relations between the two countries would constantly develop.

present were the swedish members of the journalists delegation from the nordic countries now visiting china.

also present were diplomatic envoys from various countries to china.

Swedish-Chinese Friendship Federation Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1972)

the delegation of the swedish-chinese friendship federation led by sven andersson wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and departments concerned, including li en-chiu and liu kuang-ya. swedish expert in peking christer leopold was present.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited peking, nanking, shanghai and hangchow, and had disqussions with chinese departments concerned.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Vice-President of Swiss Federal Council Receives Chinese Postal Delegation

(NCNA-English Geneva, Nov. 9, 1972)

roger bonvin, vice-president of the federal council of switzerland and head of the department of transport, communications and power, received all members of the chinese postal delegation at berne today. bonvin had a friendly talk with chiao wei-chung, leader of the chinese delegation.

chinese ambassador to switzerland chen chih-fang was present on the occasion.

bonvin gave a luncheon afterwards in honour of the chinese delegation. present at the luncheon were fritz bourquin, director general of posts and tele-communications of switzerland; marc marguerat, deputy director of the postal department of the general bureau of posts and tele-communications; and walter speck, vice-director of swissair. the chinese ambassador also attended the luncheon.

Swiss Doctors Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1972)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, yesterday met and feted well-known swiss doctors professor f. saegesser, professor p. rentchnick, professor l. eckmann and professor m. gemperle, and mr. andre guex. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned and representatives of peking medical circles, including huang chia-szu, hsu shou-jen, yueh mei-chung, hsin fu-lu, chen wen-chieh, huang kuo-chun, wang chang-yeh, and ku fu-sheng, as well as dr. ma hai-teh (george hatem).

swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural and diplomatic officials of the swiss embassy in peking were present.

TABLE TENNIS TEAM

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves for Yugoslavia, Sweden, Switzerland

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 10, 1972)

a chinese table tennis team flew off here today for a friendly tour of yugoslavia, sweden and switzerland. leader of the team is chen hsien, and deputy leaders are hsu yin-sheng and chang chun-han.

the team is seen off at the airport by yu pu-hsueh, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned, including chu tse and sung chung, as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players.

also present were diplomatic officials of the yugoslav, swedish and swiss embassies in peking.

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes French and British Representatives

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 10, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-foreign minister, gave a dinner in new york this evening in honour of louis de guiringaud, representative of the french delegation and sir colin crowe, representative of the delegation of britain to the current general assembly of the united nations.

other guests present were francois dela gorce, alternate representative of the french delegation and k.d. jamieson, alternate representative of the delegation of britain.

present also were huang hua, vice-chairman, chen chu, representative, and hsiung hsiang-hui, adviser of the chinese delegation.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

November 22, 1972 No. 5261

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF BASIC-LEVEL CADRES

Maintain the Study of Works by Marx and Lenin and Raise Line Awareness

- By adopting the methods of integrating individual reading with collective reading and on-the-job study with study away from production, organizing the cadres to read and study earnestly, and giving play to the study style of combining theory with practice, the Party committee of the Tsinan Electricity Supply Bureau continues to raise the ideological standard of cadres at various levels

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 12, 1972)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," leading members of the Party committee as well as leadership cadres in various workshops and offices of the Tsinan Electricity Supply Bureau have obtained every good results in the study of works by Marx and Lenin.

Since the establishment of the Party committee of the Tsinan Electricity Supply Bureau, for the sake of raising the consciousness of the study of theory of everyone, the Party committee of the bureau has summed up and popularized the experience of Chiang P'ei-yüeh, a standing member of the Party committee, in maintaining book reading.

During the repudiate-revisionism and rectification, Chiang P'ei-yüeh, by summing up the lesson of experience in the past of having made mistakes because his line awareness was not high, realized the importance of reading and study, and by reading more systematically such works of Marx and Lenin as "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution" and "Critique of the Gotha Program," overcame numerous one-sidedness in work and strengthened his consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the course of being placed in charge of leading enterprise managemen work, his orientation became clear and definite and he was not afraid to be daring and responsible. By mobilizing the people to oppose firmly the idea of anarchism, he enabled rational rules and regulations to be quickly esta- blished and actively enforced throughout the bureau, laid down various standards for technical control and gave an impetus to the development of production in the whole bureau. The power of comprehension of Chiang P'ei- yüeh in study enlightened everyone, and the activism of leading cadres at various levels for the study of works by Marx and Lenin became higher and higher.

Tsinan Electricity Supply Bureau is an administrative department as well as a business department combined into one. Its work is diversifie and complex, and contradictions are bound to occur between the time set asid for reading and the time required for work by the leadership cadres. In order to solve this problem, the Party committee, on the basis of the parti- cularity of the electricity supply bureau, has adopted the method of combini scattered individual reading with collective reading. Two half-days of stud a week is maintained in the department, but when going outside for meetings or for work at the basic level, books are brought along and time is taken ou for study, and utmost efforts are made to maintain on the whole an identical rate of progress in study. This method of private study as the key link wi separate and joint study is better at solving the contradiction between read ing and work.

Apart from that, the leading cadres have also adopted the method of integrating on-the-spot study with study away from production to solve the contradiction between reading and work of the Party branch committee members in the workshops and the middle level leadership cadres in the offices. Sin this year, the Party committee has held six terms of reading classes for cadres separated from production from the middle level upward, with each ter consisting of 90 hours of study, so that they could devote their full energy to reading through a book.

At present, the majority of cadres in this bureau have all taken part in one to two terms of reading class. Many of the comrades have cultivated the habit of studying, and are making use of the time before retiring at nig and the time after rising as well as the time before and after a meeting for reading. This is what Wang Pao-chung, the secretary of the Party committee has been doing. Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, apart from having read through six volumes of the works of Marx and Lenin, he has also read contemporary history, comprehensive world history, the history of European philosophy, as well as historical and philosophical works, and by means of them, deepened his comprehension of works by Marx and Lenin.

While maintaining private study and reading the full text of Marxi works as the key link, cadres at various levels in the Tsinan Electricity Supply Bureau have at the same time also paid attention to strengthening collective discussion and necessary tutorial work. They regularly bring difficult problems encountered in study for collective discussion or exchang study comprehension to enlighten one another. In holding study classes,

some persons are specially engaged to give tutoring, and each term the secretary of the Party committee would personally take part in giving tutoring. The Party committee has also organized together those comrades whose revolutionary experience is fuller, but whose cultural standard is not high, as well as those comrades whose cultural level is higher but whose work experience is inadequate, so that they may help one another in study.

When providing leadership in reading, the Party committee of the Tsinan Electricity Bureau pays attention to bringing into play the study style of combining theory with practice so as to insure that reading and study could develop in depth step by step. The Party committee has organized everybody many times to study such works of Chairman Mao as "Reform Our Study" to acquaint themselves over again with the principle of integrating theory with practice advanced by Chairman Mao and to criticize the pernicious influence of empiricism and doctrinairism spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in study, and helped everybody to grasp energetically the spiritual essence of Marxism and to master the stand, concept and method of Marxism-Leninism for application in solving actual problems in work.

Among the standing members of the Party committee of the bureau are several comrades with more than 20 years of experience in the industry and whose experience is fuller, but because they have not improved in theoretical summing up, they suffered quite a bit from empiricism. This time, by means of linking up conscientious reading with reference to reality, they have overcome empiricism and there is an improvement in their ideological standard.

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"REDNESS" AND "EXPERTNESS"

Guide Technical Personnel Onto the "Red" and "Expert" Road

- The Party committee of Chuchou Hard Alloy Factory seriously carries out on a solid basis the Party's policy toward intellectuals and strengthens line education

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 12, 1972)

(By our own correspondent) The Party committee of Chuchou Hard Al Factory of Hunan Province seriously carries out on a firm basis the Party's policy toward intellectuals and directs intensified efforts toward ideologica and political line education for technical personnel. Technical personnel are guided onto the "red" and "expert" road. Full play is given to their revolutionary activism and technical skills. An impetus is provided for the development of revolution and production in the whole factory.

This factory has over 400 technical personnel. Since the 2nd plen session of the 9th Party Central Committee, the Party committee of the factor has been paying great attention to combining the process of rational arrangement and bold employment of technical personnel with ideological and politica line education for the broad masses of technical personnel and elimination of the remnant poisonous influence of the effort of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch type to set politics in opposition to production technique and professional work.

A deputy secretary of the Party committee has called five forums of technical personnel in succession to join them in studying Chairman Mao's teachings on "redness" and "expertness." The aim was to help everyone to draw a clear line of distinction between devotion of professional and technic studies to the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and the purely professional viewpoint of "technique in command" and guide the technical personnel to persevere in energetically taking up professional studies and continuously improving the serve-the-people skills with politics in command. Meanwhile, the Party committee cites technical personnel for their devotion of technical and professional studies to the revolution, and sets them up as examples in this respect.

After the installation of the high-speed cooler of the No. 3 electrolytic trough of the hydrogen station of the factory, it was found that alkaline fluid had clogged the hydrogen and oxygen pipes rendering impossible the flow of hydrogen and oxygen. Piping technical worker Ch'en Ching-ch'un of this factory joined other workers in making investigations and studies by day and seriously read and studied by the lamplight late at night. He evolved a solution based on the principles of liquid statics. After a test by everyone, the problem of hydrogen and oxygen exit was at last successfully solved. The Party committee of the factory laid hold of this typical example and helped technical personnel to further criticize the "idea of technique being useless" trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. It also taught

them to combine their acquired theoretical knowledge with the practical experience of the worker masses in serving better socialist industrial construction.

To give full play to the technical personnel's technical skills, the Party committee of the factory insists on channelling their activism into the technical innovation campaign. This makes for the unfolding of a vigorous factory-wide campaign to improve old equipment and reform old technological processes.

The No. 14 workshop of this factory was charged with the task of turning out new products urgently needed by state industrial construction. Technical worker Hsiao Yüan-ling and other technical personnel of the workshop combined themselves with the worker masses. Four successive technological reforms were concerning technological processes involving the new products taken up by this workshop. Up-to-standard 2nd grade goods were removed. Yet Hsiao Yüan-ling did not stay content what he had achieved. At a meeting he again suggested a 5th technological reform. This won the support of the Party committee of the workshop. With the energetic support and cooperation of the research institute, he together with other workers and technical personnel cleared the hurdle of equipment and completed the 5th technological reform. This enabled the quality of new products to improve from 2nd to 1st grade.

Later, to counter the problem of output being unable to meet state needs satisfactorily because only high-grade ore and not low-grade ore could be used in the manufacture of the new products, he pondered over another technological reform on the basis of the 5th reform. With the support of the Party committee of the factory and the workshop of the Party branch, the 6th technological reform was successfully effected after over ten tests. As a result production processes were cut down from 21 to 14 and the production cycle from 38 and a half days to 20 days. The comprehensive production capacity was raised many times the original designed level. The up-to-standard percentage of three kinds of products reached 100 percent.

Also turned out were two kinds of oxides of a high degree of purity. Comprehensive use was made of the waste water that used to contaminate the river to the detriment of farmland. Out of the waste water were extracted such industrial products as ammonium fluoride, sodium fluoride, ammonium sulphate, etc.

For over two years, under the Party leadership, the engineering and technical personnel of this factory have closely integrated themselves with the workers. Full play is given to their revolutionary enthusiasm and technical reform. The whole factory has effected over 250 relatively major technical innovations. Eighty-nine percent of the work processes for the manufacture of hard alloys have been improved. Eighty-eight percent of major production equipment has been innovated. Hard alloy output is 5.2 times as large as the designed capacity. Output value is 5.86 times as great. Quality is improving continuously.

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AGRICULTURAL MANPOWER

Development of Hsien-Run Industries Must Go On with Simultaneous Attention to Agriculture

- An investigation about the solution in Hantan hsien, Hopei, of the problem of competition for labor between industry and agriculture

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 13, 1972)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

Through tapping the internal potentials of enterprises and making proper distribution of labor among different enterprises, the Party committee of Hantan hsien, Hopei, has solved the problem of competition for labor between industry and agriculture. Not only is a steady supply of agricultural labor assured but a boost is given to the development of hsien-run industries. This approach is a good one. It may serve as reference for various areas.

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A Solution Found Through Investigation

Resolutely upholding the general guideline for national development "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the lever," the Party committee of Hantan hsien, Hopei Province, has strengthened leadership over local industries. The object of developing hsien-run industries without taking away labor from agriculture is attained. From April to July this year the Party committee trimmed 270 labor units from the labor forces of hsien-run industries and transferred the first group of 95 temporary workers back to the agricultural production forefront. Total industrial output value rose 30 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year. Product quality also improved. For agriculture-required water pumps, axle bearings, electrical motors, raw coal, cement pipes and other major products, production plans for the first seven months were fulfilled or overfulfilled.

Since the great cultural revolution, industrial development in this hsien has been relatively fast with various factories urgently asking for personnel increases. At first, the hsien Party committee almost always granted every personnel-increase request. As a result, the agricultural labor force was pared very thin, to the detriment of agricultural production. Take Feng ts'un brigade of Suli commune for instance. Because some factories and mines constantly recruited their own temporary workers from this brigade, over 100 labor units were constantly absent from agricultural production. This caused a drop in per-mow grain output last year. To counter this problem, the hsien Party committee went deep into the midst of factories and mines to make investigations and studies. It was found that some factories achieved no

increase in output despite an increase in their labor force. Some even registered a production drop. These facts made the hsien Party committee realize that only by energetically tapping built-in labor potentials in the enterprises could they solve the labor shortage problem and attain the aim of increasing production without adding to the labor force and increasing production even with a reduced labor force. And only in this way could they assure not only the development of hsien-run industries but also a steady agricultural labor force.

Taps Built-In Labor Potentials in Enterprises

In the Spring Festival holiday this year, the hsien-run Chichuang Coal Mine had 40-odd workers stay behind to maintain the tunnels. In view of the small crew, a tight time schedule and heavy workload, they followed a fixed quota production system. The repair and maintenance assignment was accomplished in time. But some people said that this was the remaining poisonous influence of the revisionist "control, strangling and suppression" practice.

Laying hold of this typical example, the hsien Party committee led the masses to unfold a big debate, "What are the differences between rational socialist enterprise regulations and systems are the revisionist 'control strangling and suppression' practice?" Vigorously criticized was the ultra-"Left" idea of negating systems and removing control." The masses were aroused to establish and reinforce various management systems. Mine-wide output climbed up, with labor to spare.

In April, the hsien Party committee again properly sent back to the agricultural production forefront 37 extra hands recruited over and above the plans. Despite a reduced labor force, production went up. Raw coal output in April and May was more than the total in the first quarter and almost double the output in the corresponding period of last year.

Through introducing technical innovations in a big way, the fur and hair factory of the hsien successively improved on three sets of water-washing and skinning machines and two sets of hair-combing machines. The production efficiency was raised ten times for the former and 1.5 times for the latter. A considerable saving in labor was effected.

The hsien Party committee popularized in time the advanced experiences of Chichuang Coal Mine and the fur and hair factory. On the industrial front of the whole hsien was very rapidly whipped up a mass campaign to tap labor potentials in a big way. The Bearings Renovation Factory studied the experience of these two factories and took the initiative to withdraw its report to the hsien Party committee demanding an additional staff of 40 persons. Through continuously tapping labor potentials, the yearly bearings production assignment was accomplished over 150 days ahead of schedule.

Proper Labor Allocations Among Enterprises

The Party committee of Hantan hsien came to realize that in line with actual needs, it must make proper labor allocations for various factories and mines in the whole hsien. Failing to do this, it could not attain the aim of development for hsien-run industries and their non-competition with agriculture for labor.

In the light of the needs arising out of production development, the building materials factory required an additional labor force of 13 persons. However, because 16 female workers of this factory were unfit for outdoor work, the stone-collection production quota was not fulfilled. This called for more workers. The hsien Party committee let these 16 female workers help with the Lints'un Agricultural Machine Factory and transferred 29 male workers from the Cement Pipe-Making Factory to the Building Materials Factory. The building materials factory's needs were thus satisfied. The newly built phosphorous fertilizer factory is one of the important support-agriculture factories. To insure a timely start in production in this factory, the hsien Party committee transferred 20 backbone laborers from oil and cotton factories to reinforce its labor force.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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COOPERATIVE MEDICAL SERVICE

Strengthen the Party's Leadership, Consolidate the Cooperative Medical Service

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 10, 1972)

How Should Poverty-Stricken Production Brigades Conduct Cooperative Medical Service Well?

Starting in the winter of 1968, the 24 production brigades of Linhsi commune in Ch'ao-an hsien, Kwangtung Province, instituted a cooperative medical service, initially changing the local situation of lack doctors and medicine. However, because the work was not carried out very well, the masses were very critical about it. Upon seeing this, the commune Party committee urged various brigades time and again to adopt effective measures to conduct cooperative medical service well. Some brigade cadres made the following comment to the commune Party committee: "The higher level only tells us to do our job well, but it does not show us a good example." This comment greatly enlightened the Party committee of the commune. The committee members realized that they could not direct the cooperative medical service well if they only remained at the level of issuing a general call and did not go deeply into realities to grasp the typical cases.

Accordingly, Ch'en Shen-pi, secretary of the commune Party committee, led three cadres deeply into Hsipa brigade. Surrounded by mountains, this brigade had very poor communication facilities and the foundation of its collective economy was rather weak. Because too much money had been spent on buying Western medicines, the funds for medical service were exhausted. There was difficulty in obtaining enough capital and the cooperative medical service had to be suspended. Some cadres of the brigade said: "Hsipa brigade is poverty-stricken, its commune members live in scattered groups and it has poor medical facilities. It cannot learn from the advanced experience of other localities."

The masses held a view different from that of the cadres. They pointed out many favorable conditions: This is a mountain area which has rich resources of medicinal herbs; the masses have the habit of using medicinal herb to cure diseases and they keep a considerable store of medicine herbs; there are in the brigade more than ten veteran medicinal herb growers who often treat the masses for common diseases; the local masses have suffered bitterly from the lack of doctors and medicines and urgently demand cooperative medical service. Many poor and lower-middle peasants repeatedly requested the comrades of the commune Party committee to give help in making the cooperative medical service a success.

The commune Party committee helped the Party branch of Hsipa brigade in conscientiously analyzing the favorable conditions of this brigade, building up the confidence of the brigade cadres in the successful conduct of the cooperative medical service, and re-establishing the cooperative medical service. At the request of the masses and in accordance with the characteristic that the commune members lived in scattered groups, four medical posts were

set up, so that patients could be treated promptly and the masses could receive medical service easily. Meanwhile, the policy of conducting medical service through diligence and frugality was implemented and the masses were mobilized to gather large quantities of medicinal herbs. In only one month and more, 387 varieties of medicinal herbs weighing a total of 11,000 catties were gathered. The old medicinal herb growers organized a herb medicine processing group, which conscientiously processed and prepared 210 varieties of medicine of set formulas, thereby greatly reducing the medical expenses. In the past, each commune member contributed 0.3 yuan to the cooperative medical service every month, and the medical funds were overspent every month now each commune member contributes only 0.08 yuan a month. In only half of a year, the brigade's cooperative medical service post has 1,230 yuan in surplus, as compared with the over-expenditure of 1,800 yuan when this post was suspended.

The commune Party committee promptly summed up and popularized the experience of Hsipa brigade in conducting cooperative medical service, teaching the cadres of all brigades an impressive lesson. They said: "Hsipa has the poorest conditions, but it has gone through the biggest change. Now Hsipa can conduct cooperative medical service successfully, we cannot say no.

Hsinfu brigade is situated in a plain area, where there is much manpower but insufficient farmland. Formerly, it stressed that "since there were little mountains and arable land, so it was difficult to obtain medicinal herb and to conduct the cooperative medical service." After learning the experience of Hsipa brigade, it actively tried to create conditions for conducting cooperative medical service and organized manpower during the slack farming season to the mountains in other localities to gather medicinal herb and to make full use of the vacant plots of land beside the houses and the fields for growing medicinal herbs. In this way, the seven brigades which formerly could not conduct cooperative medical service well became consolidated step by step.

In the past three years and more, a situation of the advanced leading the backward, the backward catching up with the advanced and the advanced becoming more advanced occurred in the cooperative medical service in Linhsi commune. In the 24 brigades in the commune, each commune member contributed 0.3 yuan on the average to the cooperative medical service every month, and themedical funds were overspent in 22 of these brigades. Now, each commune member contributes 0.2 yuan on the average to the cooperative medical service funds every month, and 20 of the brigades not only do not overspend the funds but also have a surplus. The cooperative medical service in other brigades also has been consolidated and improved in varying degrees. All cooperative medical service posts of the whole commune gather and grow medicinal herbs and prepare herbal medicine by their own efforts. In the past three years, they gathered 250,000 catties of medicinal herbs. Over 60 percent of the total number of cases of illness were treated by means of herbal medicine. Infectious diseases such as malaria and typhoid fever have been put effectively under control, and the rate of incidence of other common and recurrent diseases also has dropped year after year.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

Promptly Solve Problems in Conducting Cooperative Medical Service

Cooperative medical service got started in 1958 in Mach'eng hsien, Hupeh Province. In the past 14 years, the people of this hsien have continuously surmounted interference from the "Left" and the Right in the course of practice, consolidating and developing the cooperative medical service.

One of the important problems met in the course of conducting cooperative medical service was how to raise funds for this purpose. At the beginning, the method of free medical service was adopted, and the commune members received medical treatment free of charge, and the brigade had to pay 1.5 to 2 yuan per capita from the public chest.

At that time, some people said: "The public may ride the horses which belong to the public. The public are entitled to the medicine which belongs to the public." Much medicine was wasted, and the overwhelming majority of the cooperative medical posts overspent their funds. Later, they adopted the method of "cutting everything in like manner." The patients had to pay for the medical service whether they had financial difficulties or not. Some poor families could not afford to pay the fees. In view of this state of affairs, the hsien committee went deeply among the masses, solicited opinions from the poor and lower-middle peasants and aroused them to discuss the problem and sum up experience and lessons. A new method was adopted: The fees for cooperative medical service should be paid chiefly by the individuals with subsidy by the collective and appropriate support by the state. The collective gives appropriate subsidy to the families which really have financial difficulties. This method was warmly supported by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants.

How should the relationship between barefoot doctors and professional doctors be handled? This was the second problem met in the course of consolidating the cooperative medical service. At first, they only stressed the role played by the professional personnel and neglected the mass preventive work and did not train barefoot doctors. In the whole hsien, an average of 1,000 people and more had only one professional doctor, so the doctors were very busy and the commune members could not get prompt medical treatment when they were ill. In particular, in some remote mountain areas, for instance, Lifengshan commune where some brigades lay 30 to 40 li away or were separated by a mountain and seven or eight mountain gaps from the commune's public health center.

The commune members had to spend more than half of a day's time going to and back from the public health center. To solve the problem of medical service for the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, large groups of barefoot doctors, midwives and nurses were trained. But, influenced by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some people wrongly held that the barefoot doctors alone would be enough, and so they once neglected the bringing of the role of professional medical workers into play.

In view of this problem, the hsien Party committee went deeply again amo the masses to make investigation and solicit opinions from the poor and lower middle peasants. It came to realize that: The barefoot doctors constitute the backbone force in cooperative medical service. But, their medical skill need to be further improved. Most of the professional medical workers have medical skills of a considerably high level and they should bring their role into play. Accordingly, beginning from 1969, they paid full attention to exploiting the initiative from these two sources, making the old lead the new the new promote the old, and the new and the old learn from each other and advance together.

Barefoot doctor Cheng Chia-kang of the No. 6 brigade in Lifeng commune attended school for only four years. At the beginning, he knew nothing about medicine and pharmacology. The commune's public health center sent a professional medical worker to help him learn the profession. During the practice of medical work, he learned from the professional medical worker the skills of disease prevention and cure and masters the techniques of preventing and curing the common and recurrent diseases. The professional medical worke also learned from him his good idea.

The third problem they met in the course of consolidating cooperative medical service was "what should be done when medicines run short?" In the past, being influenced by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionis line of public health work, they usually bought medicines from other localitie and paid little attention to the use of Chinese traditional herb medicines, over 90 percent of the medicine used being Western medicine. Western medicine were costly and they was not in sufficient quantities for use.

What should be done? In line with Chairman Mao's teaching "Chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure house. Efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level," they aroused the masses to carry out the work on Chinese traditional herbal medicine. They set up an experimental point at Wangkang commune and mobilized the herbalists and medicinal herb growers to make public the efficacious prescriptions, to explore resources of herbal medicine and to conduct medical service through self-reliance. Not long after that, an upsurge of enthusiasm in maintaining the cooperative medical service occurred among the masses throughout the hsien

Some time later, however, another tendency emerged in some localities. Chinese traditional herbal medicines were gathered blindly, resulting in waste of manpower and medicines and ruin of the resources of medicine. They acted in line with Chairman Mao's teaching "We should pay attention to pooling and disseminating the selected typical experience, so that we may lead the mass movement to develop in accordance with the correct line." They discovered that Paichiao commune combined gathering and growing of medicinal herb and preparation and application of herbal medicine, and waste was minimized. In the past year and more, this commune gathered more than 23,000 catties of medicinal herbs and self-reliantly prepared more than 60 varieties of medicine from set formulas, grew medicinal herbs in more than 30 mow of land and economized more than 4,000 yuan of the outlays for cooperative medica service, thus effectively consolidating the cooperative medical service. The hsien committee popularized the experience of this commune.

By now, the whole hsien has discovered more than 5,300 folk prescriptions, collected more than 700 specimens of medicinal herbs, self-reliantly grown medicinal herbs in more than 420 mow of land, and gathered more than 1.9 million catties of medicinal herb. Last year, the quantity of Western medicines purchased by this hsien was 24.3 percent less than that in 1969, and the quantity of Chinese traditional herbal medicines used accounted for 50 to 70 percent of the total quantity of medicines used. The rate of incidence of endemic, common and recurrent diseases such as thyroiditis, malaria, typhoid fever, diptheria and whooping cough, dropped by 30 to 50 percent. More than 90 percent of the communes had surplus of the funds for cooperative medical service. In 1971, the whole hsien saved about 260,000 yuan. The broad masses said: "The cooperative medical service is conducted well, thanks to the immense power of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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Pay Attention First to the Enthusiasm of the Masses

- editor's postscript -

Can a production brigade which has somewhat poor economic conditions for the time being conduct cooperative medical service well? Facts of the course leading from suspension to consolidation of the cooperative medical serivce in Hsipa brigade, Linhsi commune, Ch'ao-an hsien, Kwangtung Province, give a positive answer to this question.

Hsipa brigade is a poverty-stricken brigade. If economic conditions alone are taken into consideration, it has many difficulties in instituting cooperative medical service. But the masses do not share this view. They point out many favorable conditions for conducting cooperative medical service, make full use of the rich resources of the Chinese traditional herbal medicines in the mountain area, adopt means appropriate to local conditions, depend on their own efforts, and obtain materials locally, thereby solving the problems of availability of medicines for the cooperative medical service.

Chairman Mao points out: "We should look at problems from different aspects, not from just one." Certain economic conditions are necessary in conducting cooperative medical service. But, we should not confine our view to the economic conditions and we also must see other conditions and, in particular, we must first see the socialist enthusiasm of the masses for making the cooperative medical service a success.

Because of poverty and numerous other difficulties, the force of an individual alone can hardly prevent and cure the disease. Precisely for this reason, the masses strongly demand cooperative medical service. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Hsipa brigade ask the comrades of the commune Party committee time and again to help them make the cooperative medical service a success. What eager demand this is! We must treasure this enthusiasm of the masses, show concern for the needs of the masses, strengthen leadership, and adopt effective measures to make the cooperative medical service a success.

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SUN YAT-SEN BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

Revolutionary Committee of Kuomintang Marks Sun Yat-sen's Birthday

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1972)

the 106th anniversary of dr. sun yat-sen's birth was commemorated at a memorial meeting sponsored by the central committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang here this morning.

the meeting held in the sun yat-sen memorial hall in the chungshan park was presided over by chen tzu-sheng, member of the standing committee of the central committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang.

liu yu-fa, li chin-teh and chu yun-shan presented flower baskets before the statue of dr. sun yat-sen and stood in silent tribute, on behalf of the united front work department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference and the central committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang.

among those present at the memorial meeting were lu han, liu fei, kan tzu-sen, standing committee members of the central committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang.

Nanking, Shanghai and Kwangchow Commemorate Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Birthday

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1972)

people of various circles in nanking, shanghai and kwangchow held memorial meetings today to commemorate the 106th anniversary of the birth of dr. sun yat-sen.

a ceremony sponsored by the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee was held this morning at the mausoleum of dr. sun yat-sen.

attending the ceremony were peng chung, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; chang chi, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee; leading members of the provincial and municipal committees of the chinese people's political consultative conference and leading members of the provincial and municipal organizations of the revolutionary committees of the kuomintang and personages from various circles jen chung-kao, chi yu-ting, chen ho-chin,

yang ting-pao, fan tsun-chung, liao yun-tse, liao yun-sheng, chen chung-fan, wu yi-fang, liu kuo-chun, liu shu-hsun, chang ching-li, lai ti-an and others; and cadres and local people. they stood in silent tribute before the statue of dr. sun yat-sen and went round the burial chamber of dr. sun yat-sen to pay their respects.

leading members of the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china and the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and people of various circles visited this morning the former residence of dr. sun yat-sen. among them were ma tien-shui, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; feng kuo-chu, standing committee member of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; chen wang-tao, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal committee of the c.p.p.c.c.; chao tsu-kang, a leading member of the shanghai municipal organization of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang; as well as shen tsui-chen. the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee laid a basket of flowers before the portrait of dr. sun yat-sen.

a memorial ceremony was held today in the sun yat-sen memorial hall in kwangchow by the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, the kwangtung provincial committee and the kwangchow municipal committee of the c.p.p.c.c., and the kwangtung and kwangchow committees of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang.

among those attending the ceremony were lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; teng hsiu-fang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; leading members of the provincial and municipal united front work departments; chang po-chuan and tsui chieh and leading members of the provincial and municipal committees of the c.p.p.c.c. and of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang chang lu-tsun, li ta-chao, chin yuan-pang and fang shao-yi as well as yao yu-ping and yeh shao-hua, friends of the late dr. sun yat-sen. they laid wreaths and paid homage before the bronze statue of dr. sun yat-sen.

RURAL CADRES

North China Hsien Party Committee Trains Instructors to Help Rural Cadres Study Marxism-Leninism

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1972)

the communist party committee of tunghsien county on the outskirts of peking has in the past year trained more than 200 grassroot cadres as instructors to help rural cadres study marxism-leninism. this has given impetus to the county-wide efforts to study marxism-leninism.

since the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee in 1970, the cadres of the county have made an earnest study of works by marx, engels, lenin, and stalin and chairman mao's works. this is in response to chairman mao's teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism".

since many rural cadres had never been to school and started to learn how to read and write only after liberation, they had difficulty in their study. to help them, the county party committee has since june of last year run eight short-term classes for training instructors drawn from cadres at grassroots levels. they spent most of the time reading marxist-leninist classics. lectures were given by teachers to help them understand the historical background of the books and the basic theories dealt with.

after returning to their units, the instructors helped others solve difficulties arising in study.

the rural cadres usually do self-study and hold meetings to exchange experience in their own units. they get together at fixed times to hear lectures by instructors.

the county's cadres have read "manifesto of the communist party", "critique of the gotha program", parts of "anti-duhring", "the state and revolution" and other marxist-leninist works including philosophic works by chairman mao. the study has helped raise their theoretical level and their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. it promotes production and other kinds of work.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

Traditional South China Drawn-Work Embroidery Attains Higher Artistry

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 11, 1972)

famous drawn-work embroidery of the swatow area in the south china province of kwangtung has attained higher artistry and introduced 2,000 new varieties and patterns in the past few years. total output value in the first eight months of this year was 73 per cent above the same 1971 period.

with attractive designs, exquisite embroidery and harmonious colours, swatow articles are in demand in more than 60 countries and regions of the world.

the women artisans do the embroidery according to elaborate designs on a special variety of fine linen cloth by removing certain counted threads in the cloth to provide open spaces for decorative stitching.

a special variety of linen handkerchiefs as light as gossamer shows the superb workmanship of the women artisans. they embroider 500 grapes and 30 chrysanthemums on a handkerchief of 33 square centimetres. other articles include tablecloths, cushions, embroidered dresses, pillowcases and bed sheets.

drawn-work embroidery became almost a lost art under rule and exploitation by the kuomintang reactionaries before liberation. only a dozen simple varieties survived on the eve of liberation. the art has been rejuvenated in new china. guided by chairman mao's principle "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new", this handicraft has become more varied during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

veteran artisans have made outstanding achievements by carrying forward traditional skills. chen tieh-chuan, a designer of the art handicraft import and export corporation of the swatow area, has several decades of experience. to design patterns for a 8.5-metre-long and 1.9 metre-wide tablecloth, he has looked up a great deal of reference material and pooled the wisdom of a designing group composed of workers, designers and cadres. over one hundred skilled women workers did their best for two months to make the tablecloth with a design of well-arranged chrysanthemums, plum blossoms and tiny wild flowers in relief and shades and clear-cut gradations. the work assimilates the good points of various stitches of swatow drawn work.

veteran workers are passing on traditional techniques to the younger artisans. 60 per cent of the women workers in this area have mastered two or three varieties of the skill and are able to work out patterns with precision and vividness.

EXPORT TRADE FAIR

More Visitors Attend China's 1972 Autumn Export Commodities Fair

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 11, 1972)

a record number of guests have attended china's 1972 autumn export commodities fair since it opened here on october 15. this reflected the daily development of trade, mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese people and trade circles and people of the world.

since its inauguration in 1957, china's export commodities fair has persistently adhered to the foreign trade principles of equality, mutual benefit and exchange of what one has for what one needs, developed trade relations with various countries and regions in the world and increased friendly intercourse. attending the current fair were businessmen from countries and regions in asia, africa and latin america as well as those from japan, western europe, oceania and north america. among them were both old and new customers. chinese staff members at the fair welcomed all of them and held trade talks with them without discrimination.

a friend from syria who had attended the fair on several occasions previously, said: "i saw many new faces among the foreign guests. this, i think, reflects the fact that china has more friends and has made constant development in her economy and trade."

a new hotel with a floor space of 13,000 square metres has been built on the northern outskirts, and two buildings have been added to the mineral spring hostel. but still, hotels were crowded.

up to november 9, 2,450 japanese guests attended the fair. among them were old acquaintances from friendly companies which have long standing trade relations with china, and new-comers who attended the fair for the first time. business transactions made by japanese friends at the current fair surpassed that of any previous fair. this shows the new development of trade between china and japan after the establishment of diplomatic relations.

by november 1, visitors from 59 countries and regions in asia, africa and latin america have attended the current fair. this surpassed the number at any previous fair and their business transactions increased.

during their stay, many guests visited factories, people's communes, hospitals and water control projects in kwangchow or on its outskirts. they were warmly welcomed by the local people wherever they went. a french friend said: "the fair is at the same time a bridge of friendship among the peoples."

FARM MACHINES

Shanghai Farm Machinery Plants Help Rural Communes

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 12, 1972)

shanghai made more tractors, walking tractors, farm pumps, farm diesel engines, sprayers and dusters and other farm machines and accessories in the first ten months of this year than the same period of any previous year. many of the fine quality products were supplied to other parts of china to help agriculture.

the shanghai tractor plant fulfilled the year's plan for "worker-peasant 1152" walking tractors in nine and a half months. this was equal to the total number of walking tractors as produced by the plant last year. the 1972 target for big "shanghai-45" tractors is 50 per cent more than last year's. the party committee of the plant mobilized the masses to develop technical innovations so as to increase production. a three-in-one combination group consisting of workers, cadres and technicians was set up to design special machine tools to cope with the task. they produced 30 of them and thus created conditions for fulfilling the production tasks for tractors and accessories.

the shanghai deep-well pump plant which has only 200 workers fulfilled 90 per cent of its annual production plan by the end of october. the output in the first ten months was 16 per cent more than the 1971 total. the plant introduced powder metallurgy and other new technologies to eliminate or reduce metal cutting. labour productivity and quality of products were raised and costs reduced.

in supporting the efforts of north china people's communes to combat drought last summer, the shanghai diesel engine plant and the shanghai pump plant increased

their output. leading cadres took part in productive labour in workshops to give better leadership. the output of farm diesel engines was double the year's target.

apart from setting up shops to repair farm machines, shanghai's farm machinery plants sent workers to the countryside to teach the commune members how to operate, maintain and repair farm machinery and help train technicians.

SUGAR BEET

Northern China Has Good Sugar Beet Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1972)

northern china reports a good sugar beet harvest this year. total sugar beet output in kirin and heilungkiang provinces this year was 25 and 10 per cent respectively over 1971. the yield per hectare in the inner mongolian autonomous region averaged 20 per cent more than last year's. all three are major sugar beet producers in northern china.

sugar beet acreage has been expanded in heilungkiang this year and planting techniques and field management have been improved. the inner mongolian autonomous region increased its sugar beet acreage by over 50 per cent. many communes and production brigades in kirin province carried out rational close planting and increased the application of manure.

the good sugar beet harvest was wrested after overcoming adverse natural conditions. confronted with severe drought during sowing period, the commune members in heilungkiang carried out dibbling with watering to ensure a full stand.

MINING

Veteran North China Miners Set New National Record

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Nov. 12, 1972)

a north china team of miners recently set a new national multi-directional tunnelling record for iron mines by digging 1,226.5 metres in a month.

this is the 16th national record set by the ma wan-shui team of the lungyen iron mine of the hsuanhua iron and steel company in hopei province in response to chairman mao's call: "develop the mining industry".

set up at the end of 1949, the team has been known as an outstanding unit in china's metallurgical industry. over the past two decades and more, it has dug tunnels with a total length of over 35 kilometres.

earlier this year, the team party branch proposed raising the monthly goal to over 1,000 metres, nearly double the best previously done.

after exhaustive discussion and careful preparations, the miners began racing toward the goal by increasing the frequency of rock blasting and clearing from once every eight hours to twice every six hours.

when they came to a thin stratum of clay-slate, which was difficult to blow up, they solved the problem by realigning the blast holes and taking other measures. through their collective wisdom, the miners surmounted many other difficulties to fulfil the task.

the ma wan-shui team has a tradition of hard struggle and is known for its ability to deal with problems. towards the end of 1970, it undertook to reopen a discarded tunnel which was then flooded with water about four metres deep. the team leader and the party branch secretary went down at the head of the team. in little more than a month, the tunnel was back in working condition, complete with water and power supply and good ventilation. when the team was short of timber due to the difficulty in transport caused by mountain torrents, the workers carried the timber on their shoulders to the construction site despite the heavy rain to ensure the completion of the project in time.

apart from its success in tunnelling, the ma wan-shui team has served as a school for training socialist-minded and skilled workers. since it was set up, the team has supplied the state with 85 cadres and team leaders, as well as more than 250 skilled workers.

though its members have changed from time to time, the team has kept to its revolutionary spirit of hard struggle.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICAN STATES

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes African Representatives

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 11, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-foreign minister, gave a luncheon in new york today in honour of the representatives of some african countries to the u.n. general assembly.

among the guests were p.j.f. lusaka, vice-chairman of the zambian delegation; rahmatalla abdulla, vice-chairman of the sudan delegation; i.b. taylor-kamara, representative of the delegation of sierra leone; zewde gabre-sellassie, vice-chairman of the ethiopian delegation; nsanze terence, representative of the burundi delegation; primo jose esono mica, representative of the delegation of equatorial guinea; hussein nur elmi, representative of the somali delegation; blaise rabetafika, vice-chairman of the malagasy delegation; jacques d. togbe, representative of the togolese delegation; and l.o. fabunmi, alternate representative of the nigerian delegation.

huang hua, vice-chairman, chen chu, representative, and hsiung hsiang-hui, adviser, of the chinese delegation, were also present.

the luncheon proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Leaves Peking on Visits to Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1972)

the visiting friendship military delegation from the people's republic of albania with beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence, as its leader; and hito cako, chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, and rahman peri1aku, deputy chief of general staff of the albanian people's

army, as deputy leaders, left here by special plane this morning on visits to other parts of china. li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, is accompanying the delegation.

also accompanying the delegation were xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; and chang chih-ming, member of the c.p.c. central committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. general logistics department.

jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, was also present.

Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Arrives in Shenyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Nov. 12, 1972)

the friendship military delegation of the people's republic of albania arrived in shenyang from peking by special plane this morning on a friendly visit. leader of the delegation is beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence, and deputy leaders are hito cako, chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, and rahman perllaku, deputy chief of general staff of the albanian people's army. they are accompanied by li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army.

members of the delegation arriving on the same plane were: sul domi, commander of the artillery, kristaq janko, commander of the air defence forces, abaz fejzo, commander of the armoured corps, and other comrades.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed at the airport by chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, commander of the

p.l.a. shenyang units and chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee; tseng shao-shan, political commissar of the p.l.a. shenyang units; and leading members of the p.l.a. shenyang units, the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee, including li po-chiu, yang chun-fu, tang tzu-an, hsiao chuan-fu, teng yueh, tsou yen, wang tsung-chou and li chih-wen.

shenyang today was filled with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and albania. the airport flew the national flags of albania and china. when comrades balluku, cako and perllaku and other members of the delegation alighted from the plane, chen hsi-lien, tseng shao-shan and other comrades went forward and cordially shook hands with them to express welcome.

arriving in shenyang with the delegation were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence.

this afternoon, beqir balluku and other albanian comrades, in the company of comrades chen hsi-lien, li teh-sheng and tseng shao-shan, visited the sungling machinery plant where they were accorded a warm welcome by leading members of the plant revolutionary committee and the workers.

Chen Hsi-lien Gives Banquet Warmly Welcoming Albanian Friendship Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Nov. 12, 1972)

chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army and chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming the friendship military delegation from the people's republic of albania.

attending the banquet were beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence; hito cako, chief of the political department of the albanian people's army; rahman perllaku, deputy chief of the general staff of the albanian people's army; members of the delegation and albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo.

present were li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the p.l.a. general political department, and leading members of the p.l.a. shenyang units, the

liaoning provincial revolutionary committee amd the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee including li po-chiu, yang chun-fu, tang tzu-an, hsiao chuan-fu, teng yueh, yu hao-yang, chang feng, tseng yung-ya, lo kun-shan, tsou yen, wang tsung-chou and li chih-wen, as well as chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

comrade chen hsi-lien spoke first. he extended the warmest welcome to the comrades on the delegation on behalf of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee, the people of liaoning and all commanders and fighters of the shenyang units. he warmly praised the great victories scored by the albanian people's army which was founded and is led by the albanian party of labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha. he said: the albanian people's army has in recent years deepened the revolutionization movement. as a result, the broad masses of commanders and fighters have greatly raised their political consciousness, improved their military quality and enhanced their combat capacity. national defence has been further consolidated. the heroic albanian people's army has become the firm pillar in the defence of the motherland.

comrade chen hsi-lien said: the visit to liaoning by the albanian friendship military delegation has furnished us an opportunity to get together and review the militant friendship between the people and armies of china and albania and this will surely further strengthen our friendship and unity and give a great impetus to the shenyang units' efforts for preparations against war and for army building.

comrade balluku in his speech at the banquet said: i am here on my first visit to your place and express my comradely greetings to you on behalf of the albanian friendship military delegation. he continued: although albania and china are far apart geographically, this has never affected or prevented the unity in thought and action of our two fraternal parties, two heroic peoples and two armies.

comrade balluku pointed out: the armies of our two countries are identical in character, because they are founded by chairman mao and comrade hoxha. they are completely loyal to the parties and peoples of our two countries and with this they serve as powerful weapons in the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship and unity. the comrades-in-arms of the two countries drank many toasts to the health and longevity of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

Albanian Doctor Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1972)

dr. lumturi shhati of the institute of labour sanitation of albania left here for home by air today after concluding his inspection of labour sanitation in china.

seeing him off at the airport were leading members of departments concerned and representatives of peking medical circles, including hsu shou-jen, wu chih-chung and niu shih-ju.

a diplomatic official of the albanian embassy here was present.

during his stay in china, dr. lumturi shhati inspected labour sanitation in peking, shanghai, hangchow, anshan and kirin and visited changsha and shaoshan.

yen chun, a leading member of the ministry of public health, met and gave a dinner in honour of the albanian doctor. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Government Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 12, 1972)

layachi yaker algerian minister of commerce, and the algerian government delegation he is leading left kwangchow for home by train today.

present at the railway station to see them off were yuan teh-liang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade, huang yeh, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and hsi yeh-sheng, a deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade who had accompanied the distinguished algerian guests to kwangchow.

the algerian guests who have completed a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea arrived here on the tenth after a stop-over in peking. yuan teh-liang hosted a banquet in their honour the following day. at the banquet, host and guests drank toasts to the continuous growth of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and of the militant friendship between the two peoples.

during their stay in kwangchow, minister yaker and other distinguished guests visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement which was founded by chairman mao in 1926, and china's 1972 autumn export commodities fair.

Keng Piao Meets and Fetes Youth Delegation of National Liberation Front of Algeria

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1972)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, today met with and feted all members of the youth delegation of the national liberation front of algeria headed by saadna abdelkader, national secretary in charge of external relations of the party's youth organization. they had a cordial conversation.

keng piao and saadna abdelkader spoke at the banquet. they pointed out that the militant unity and profound friendship between the people and youth of china and algeria were developing and growing in strength continuously and that this added to the asian and african people's strength in their united struggle against imperialism.

ahmed dekhili, first secretary of the algerian embassy here, was present on the occasion.

also present were leading members of chinese organizations and representatives of peking youth, including chang hsiang-shan, ou tang-liang, wu hsueh-chien, mao pao-chung, chia hsueh-chien, yin pang-chang, yu chung-hao, hsu ya-min, chao chun-chen, han ping-chih, wang yueh and chu shan-ching; and chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung.

Algerian Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Banquet for Algerian Youth Delegation Visiting China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1972)

mahieddin abed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the algerian embassy in peking, gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the youth delegation of the national liberation front of algeria.

attending the banquet were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and representatives of peking

youth, including chang hsiang-shan, ou tang-liang, wu hsueh-chien, mao pao-chung, chia hsueh-chien, yin pang-chang, yu chung-hao, hsu ya-min and chao chun-chen.

present were leader of the delegation saadna abdelkader and members of the delegation, as well as officials of the algerian embassy in peking.

at the banquet, chinese and algerian youth chatted heartily. hosts and guests drank toasts to the constant growth of the unity and friendship between the people and youth of the two countries.

CHINA AND ARAB COUNTRIES

Chinese Youth Table Tennis Delegation Back in Peking after Friendly Visit to Arab Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1972)

the chinese youth table tennis delegation with liu chun-yuan as its leader and wang kuei as its deputy leader returned to peking by air today after its friendly visit to the arab republic of yemen, egypt, lebanon and the people's democratic republic of yemen.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned yu pu-hsueh and chou cheng and chinese table tennis coaches and players.

present were officials of the embassies of the arab republic of yemen, egypt, lebanon and the people's democratic republic of yemen in peking.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Volleyball Team Leaves for Burma, Pakistan, Kuwait

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1972)

a chinese volleyball team with wu yueh-sung as the leader and kuo chin-ling as the deputy leader left here by air today for friendly visits to burma, pakistan and kuwait on invitation.

seeing the volleyball team off at the airport were leading members of departments concerned li ching-chuan, chu tse, chao hsi-wu and hsu chen-yu, and volleyball coaches and players.

also present were burmese ambassador to china u thein maung, kuwaiti ambassador to china abdulhamid al-buaijan and an official of the pakistan embassy in peking.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Representative to UNESCO Conference Denounces Lon Nol Clique for Destroying Angkor Relics

(NCNA-English Paris, Nov. 11, 1972)

protection of historical and cultural relics in the indochinese region was discussed at a meeting of the third committee of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization yesterday afternoon. at the meeting chinese representative kuo jui denounced the puppet lon nol clique for its criminal act in destroying the angkor relics of cambodia.

in his speech kuo jui first exposed the plot of the puppet lon nol clique to propose so-called "international protection" of angkor. he pointed out that "it is known to all that as early as in june, 1970, the national liberation armed forces under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia had liberated the angkor area and placed the angkor relics under their protection. it was precisely because of the attacks on the cambodian liberated zone by the lon nol clique that the angkor relics suffered enormous destruction. now the lon nol clique has even gone so far as to ask for 'international protection' of angkor in an attempt to cover up its criminal act in destroying the angkor relics."

the chinese representative said, "the royal government of national union of cambodia has on many occasions issued statements to expose and condemn the lon nol clique's criminal act in destroying the angkor relics, and to oppose intervention in cambodia's internal affairs by any international organization under the pretext of 'protection of angkor'. the chinese government and people resolutely support this solemn stand of the royal government of national union of cambodia."

kuo jui stressed, "now the legitimate rights of the cambodian people in the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization are still usurped by the lon nol clique. the chinese delegation holds that under such circumstances, it is not suitable for this organization to discuss or touch upon the question of angkor relics and we consider any resolution will regard to this question as illegal and null and void."

in conclusion, kuo jui said: "the chinese delegation appeal to the justice-upholding and peace-loving countries and international organizations to support the just stand of the cambodian people in defence of their angkor relics, to condemn and stop the destruction of the angkor relics by the lon nol clique."

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Ambassador to Canada Gives Reception on Visit of Chinese Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Nov. 10, 1972)

chinese ambassador to canada yao kuang gave a reception here this evening on the visit of the chinese medical delegation with wu wei-jan as leader and fu yi-cheng as deputy leader.

present at the reception were j.m. leclair, canadian deputy minister of national health and welfare, a.e. ritchie, deputy minister of external affairs, dr. g. gingras, president of the canadian medical association, dr. b. stephenson, chairman of the board of directors of the association, dr. p. banks, president-elect of the association, j.d. wallace, secretary-general of the association, hazen sise, chairman of the bethune memorial committee, and friends from the canadian medical circle.

hsu chung-fu, counsellor, and fang yin, commercial counsellor, of the chinese embassy, were also present.

in a speech at the reception, ambassador yao kuang said that the exchange of friendly visits between chinese and canadian medical workers has a long history. dr. norman bethune, a great friend of the chinese people and an envoy of friendship of the canadian people, had led a medical team to the liberated areas in china. he served the chinese people untiringly and in the end laid down his life for the cause of liberation of the chinese people. the name of norman bethune has become a symbol of the traditional friendship between the chinese and canadian peoples. he expressed the hope that mutual visits of the medical workers of the two countries and their learning from each other will promote the friendly relations between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples.

dr. b. stephenson, chairman of the board of directors of the canadian medical association, also spoke at the reception. she said that canadian medical workers are very happy to meet the chinese medical delegation.

she hoped that there will be more visits between chinese and canadian doctors.

the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Canadian Deputy Minister Meets Chinese Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Nov. 10, 1972)

m. leclair, deputy minister of the department of national health and welfare of canada received here this morning the medical delegation of the chinese medical association with wu wei-jan as leader and fu yi-cheng as deputy leader.

present were l. fry, a. morrison, r. chapman, d. webb, assistant deputy ministers of the department of national health and welfare, and dr. g. gingras, president of the canadian medical association.

chinese ambassador to canada yao kuang was also present.

after the reception, officials of the department acquainted the chinese delegation with the work of the department.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Meets Literary Delegation from Yamaguchi Prefecture of Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1972)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the literary delegation from yamaguchi prefecture of japan. leader of the delegation is writer hiroki tominari and secretary general is playwright yoshiaki fujii.

members of the delegation present at the meeting were poet hideo isonaga, commentator seiichi ota, writer kaoru furukawa, writer nobuyuki nakamura, commentator hiroshi urabe and correspondent of the "choshu shimbun" yukihiko mitsui.

present were also yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; yu hui-yung, member of the cultural group under the state council; sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association; and leading members of organizations concerned, literary workers and staff members, including hao jan, tien shu-chien, shan ta-chi, li fu-teh, hsiao ti-hua, tang chia-hsuan, hsu hung-tao, chao chun-sheng and chang ho-ping.

Kyodo Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1972)

a five-member delegation of the kyodo news service of japan led by its director shintaro fukushima arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the hsinhua news agency.

the delegation was met at the airport by chu mu-chih, director, and teng kang, deputy director, of the hsinhua, and leading members of departments concerned wang fei, liu fu-ping and wu hsueh-wen. present were hiroshi nakajima, resident kyodo correspondent in peking, resident correspondents of the "asahi shimbun", "yomiuri shimbun", "nihon keizai shimbun" and "hokkaido shimbun" and representatives of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

Kyodo Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1972)

chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of shintaro fukushima, director of the kyodo news service, and the kyodo delegation he is leading. the delegation has come to china for a friendly visit.

members of the delegation are shinji sakai, kyodo managing editor; satoru fujii, director of tele-communications; asahi kameyama, deputy director of the foreign section; and koichi mafune, deputy director of the photograph section.

also present were hiroshi nakajima, resident kyodo correspondent in peking, and his wife; and other resident japanese correspondents in peking takuzo kamai, makoto yoshida, yutaka kono and teruhisa inada.

present were leading members of chinese departments teng kang, wang yi, wang shou-jen, wang hsiao-yun, wang chen and wang fei.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Director-General of Ministry of Economic Affairs of Netherlands Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1972)

a three-member group including w.p.h. van oorschot, director-general of the ministry of economic affairs of the netherlands, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

they were greeted at the airport by tu yu-yun, assistant minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including sun so-chang and kao li-hsing.

present were jan vixseboxse, ambassador of the netherlands to china, j. w. semeijns de vries van doesburgh, first secretary of the embassy of the netherlands here, and h. noordwal, director-general of the council of trade promotion of the netherlands, who is now visiting peking.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Fang Yi Gives Banquet in Lagos

(NCNA-English Lagos, Nov. 10, 1972)

fang yi, head of the chinese government delegation and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were adebayo adedeji, nigerian federal commissioner for economic development and reconstruction, wennike briggs, federal commissioner for trade, femi okunnu, federal commissioner for works and housing, r.a.b. dikko, federal commissioner for transport, j.o.j. okenzi, federal commissioner for agriculture and natural resources, and other senior officials of various ministries and lagos state.

nigerian ambassador to china a.m.a. sanusi was present.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to nigeria were also present.

the banquet was also attended by yang chi-liang, deputy head of the chinese government delegation and chinese ambassador to nigeria, and members of the chinese government delegation.

minister fang yi and commissioner adedeji spoke at the banquet, which was permeated by a warm and friendly atmosphere.

in his speech, fang yi expressed deep gratitude to the nigerian government and people for the warm welcome and grand reception accorded to his delegation.

during the visit to nigeria, he said, "we are particularly happy to have seen that in recent years the nigerian government and people, under the leadership of head of state general yakubu gowon, have made unremitting efforts in safeguarding national independence and unification and protecting national resources, and have scored many achievements in developing their national economy and culture and in building the country."

referring to the agreement on economic and technical cooperation and the trade agreement between china and nigeria, minister fang yi said: "through joint efforts of our two sides, the economic and technical cooperation and trade between china and nigeria are bound to develop with each passing day."

commissioner adedeji in his speech warmly praised the chinese people's spirit of self-reliance and china's progress in the fields of industry and agriculture.

he said: "the two agreements which were negotiated during our last visit to china have now been signed. the trade agreement will help increase the volume of trade between our two countries while the economic and technical cooperation agreement has laid a foundation for economic and technical cooperation."

Chinese Government Delegation Goes on Tour of Nigeria

(NCNA-English Lagos, Nov. 10, 1972)

the chinese government delegation with fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, as head and yang chi-liang, chinese ambassador to nigeria, as deputy head, toured the states of lagos, benue-plateau, north-eastern and rivers from november 4 to 10.

in the course of the tour, the chinese delegation called on colonel jallo, acting military governor of lagos state, gomwalk, military governor of the state of benue-plateau, brigadier musa usman, military governor of north-eastern state and commander diete-spiff, military governor of rivers state. the governors had cordial and friendly conversations with the chinese government delegation.

during its visit to the north-eastern state, the delegation also called on his highness shehu, traditional ruler of bornu.

during the tour, the delegation was feted separately by ogunsanya, commissioner for education and community development of lagos state, brigadier musa usman, military governor of north-eastern state, and akobo, commissioner for economic development and reconstruction of rivers state.

the chinese government delegation visited the housing estate and lagos state dairy farm at agege in the suburbs of lagos municipality, a veterinary research centre and a water supply scheme near jos, capital of benue-plateau state, and jos museum and a rice scheme on the outskirts of maiduguri, capital of north-eastern state, and a rice scheme in rivers state.

the delegation also watched art performances in lagos state and rivers state as well as the traditional "sallah" (meaning friendship) festival celebrations in front of shehu's palace in maiduguri.

the chinese government delegation returned here by air at noon today after a tour of these states.

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Nigeria for Home

(NCNA-English Lagos, Nov. 11, 1972)

the chinese government delegation led by minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, loaded with the friendly feelings of the nigerian people for the chinese people, left here for home today after a 10-day friendly visit to nigeria.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were nigerian federal commissioner for economic development and reconstruction adebayo adedeji, permanent secretary ebong and deputy permanent secretary okuboyejo of the ministry of economic development and reconstruction, permanent secretary of the ministry of trade adegoroye and head of the asia division of the ministry of external affairs hollist.

nigerian ambassador to china sanusi was present.

also present on the occasion were deputy leader of the chinese government delegation and chinese ambassador to nigeria yang chi-liang and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here.

CHINA AND NORTH EUROPE

Journalists Delegation from Nordic Countries
Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1972)

the journalists delegation from the nordic countries left peking in two groups on november 11 and 12 to tour southern china before going home. heads of the delegation are matti kawen, deputy director of the political department, and division chief of the press bureau, of the ministry for foreign affairs of finland, manfred nilsson, chief of the press department of the foreign ministry of sweden, tim greve, director of the press department of the foreign ministry of norway, and sven ebbesen, head of the press bureau of the foreign ministry of denmark.

accompanying the delegation on the tour are chang ying, deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, danish ambassador to china j. a. w. paludan and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the embassies in peking of finland, sweden and norway.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station and the airport were deputy director of the hsinhua news agency teng kang, director of the information department of the foreign ministry peng hua, leading member of the central broadcasting administration chin chao, leading member of the "people's daily" pan fei, and others.

also present at the railway station were finnish ambassador to china veli helenius and norwegian ambassador to china per ravne.

during its stay in peking, the delegation met with li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, and yu chan, vice-foreign minister, visited press organizations and cultural and educational institutions and made excursions to places of historical interest.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Peking Welcome Ceremony Honors Visiting Romanian Bucharest Dynamo Men's Volleyball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 11, 1972)

the physical culture and sports commission of china sponsored a welcome ceremony in the capital indoor stadium here this evening in honour of the visiting romanian bucharest dynamo men's volleyball team. a capacity crowd of 18,000 warmly applauded the friendly match between the guest team and the chinese men's volleyball team which followed the ceremony.

attending the ceremony and watching the match were diaconescu ovidiu, manager, and ion nicolae, deputy manager, of the romanian team, nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and officials of the romanian embassy here.

present were wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of chinese departments, including yu pu-hsueh, liu fu-chih, chou jung-kuo, wang ming-hsiu, wang to, chang chih-huai, liu kuang-ya and wang fu-yung. before the ceremony began, wang meng and others met and had a friendly conversation with the manager and deputy manager of the romanian team.

the capital indoor stadium this evening was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and romania. on the rostrum were the national flags of romania and china and on the walls of the hall were streamers inscribed with "a warm welcome to the romanian bucharest dynamo men's volleyball team exclamation" and other slogans. a prolonged ovation greeted the players of the two countries when they entered the arena with hands clasped amid strains of music. the band played the national anthems of romania and china. the players of the two teams exchanged souvenirs.

wang meng and diaconescu ovidiu and nicolae gavrilescu went down from the rostrum, cordially shook hands with the players of the two countries and had photographs taken with them.

the match was keenly contested and exciting. the bucharest dynamo team took the opening set 15-7 by combining hard smashes with placement shots. the chinese team tightened its defence and net play to win the second set 15-9. players of both teams played courageously and made brilliant diving retrieves to scoop up the ball almost from the floor. the third set was a see-saw battle from the start. the chinese team served attacking shots

and played a fast game while the romanian team closed the net effectively. the set was deuced at 14-14 before the chinese team won 16-14. the chinese team then went on to take the fourth set 15-12. the good performance by both teams drew outbursts of warm applause from the spectators.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception in Berne

(NCNA-English Berne, Nov. 10, 1972)

chen chih-fang, chinese ambassador to switzerland, gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the visit of the tsinghua university delegation from china. the delegation is led by chang wei, vice-president of the university.

present at the reception were hans meisch, deputy head of the political division of the swiss federal political department, professor urs hochstrasse, head of the division of science and research of the federal department of interior, and leading figures of schools, research institutes, factories and enterprises. friendly personages of the european organization for nuclear research and yuan chia-liu, chinese scientist of american nationality, were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly and warm atmosphere.

hans-peter tschudi, member of the swiss federal council and head of the department of interior, received the delegation on november 3.

the delegation began its tour of the country after attending the international fair and technical meetings of nuclear industries opened in basel on october 16.

during its tour of geneva, berne, zurich, lausanne and baden, the delegation visited polytechnic institutes, nuclear power stations, nuclear and other research institutes, factories and enterprises. it was warmly received by leading members in all places.

CHINA AND USSR

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: An Inglorious Performance

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by its commentator under the title "an inglorious performance". the article reads as follows:

on november 2, the united nations general assembly began deliberations on a soviet-introduced resolution on "the non-use of force in international relations and the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons". feverishly lauding it to the skies in an attempt to arouse public interest, the representative of soviet revisionism described the resolution as the "question of questions", which is "crucial to the solution of all other international issues", and so on and so forth. however, as deliberations in the past few days indicated, the resolution was but a most inglorious performance by soviet revisionism. its representative made a very unseemly speech and gained very few supporters. the meetings were marked by an absence of lively discussions, at times almost to the point of coming to a complete halt. this state of affairs gives one much food for thought.

big talk can deceive nobody in the end. the non-use of force in international relations was highly recommended in the new resolution submitted by the representative of the soviet revisionists, but they simply steered clear of the fact that the root cause of unrest in the world today lies in the policies of aggression, expansion and war pursued by the two superpowers -- the soviet union and the united states. while preaching the "permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons", they dared neither to touch the question of total prohibition and complete destruction of nuclear weapons nor to undertake the obligation that at no time and in no circumstances would they be the first to use nuclear weapons. while preaching the "prohibition of the use of all kinds of weapons", they have not for a moment slowed down the pace of their arms race with the other superpower. thus, when exposed for what it is, the new soviet resolution boils down to a verbal declaration of the prohibition of all kinds of weapons on the one hand and, on the other, the actual possession and energetic expansion of all kinds of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons, for carrying out unbridled nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail against countries with little or no nuclear armament. this is a typical example of the scheme of sham relaxation of tension but actual expansion carried out by soviet revisionist social-imperialism in international affairs today.

in his speech at the general assembly, representative of soviet revisionism malik asserted that "the sharp edge of the soviet proposal is designed to act against every means of aggression" and that "it is precisely the small and medium-sized states which would stand to gain most." this sophism and embellishment is most clumsy. the soviet revisionists seem to be very just and fair in urging all states to commit themselves to the non-use of force. but by equating the superpowers with the small and medium-sized states, the aggressor states with their victims, and the two nuclear overlords with nuclear-poor or non-nuclear states at a time when many of the countries are still subjected to the aggression and armed threats of imperialism and social-imperialism, they are in fact trying to bind hand and foot the countries subjected to aggression and intimidation. what is more, the soviet revisionists cherish a vicious intention in stressing that only when the question of prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons and the question of the non-use of force are settled "in organic unity", can the settlement of both be effective. by making without distinction the renunciation of the use of force in international relations an absolute prerequisite for the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, they will inevitably turn the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons into an empty talk. and this is not all. by lumping the two questions together, they cherish a still more sinister design -- to prevent the people of various countries from waging armed struggle against aggression and oppression and from struggling against the two superpowers. for they allege that any crisis and armed conflict may cause a nuclear catastrophe. one may ask: who at present is capable of unleashing a nuclear war? who else if not the soviet union and the united states? so what is this if not naked nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail against countries and peoples that oppose aggression? soviet revisionist gentlemen exclamation you maintained at one time that the use of all kinds of weapons must be prohibited, and declared at another that countries suffering from aggression and the oppressed peoples may take up arms. you stated one day that the right of the peoples to wage armed struggle against aggression must not be curtailed, and asserted at another that such struggles would lead to irretrievable calamity and "bring about the ruin of whole nations". the reason of such confused logic and self-contradiction on your part is simply that you are trying to strangle the struggle of the peoples and cover up your true colours as renegades at the same time. this cannot but lay yourselves open to ridicule.

an important reason of the unpopularity of the soviet revisionists' resolution at the united nations is that they are hypocrites, saying one thing and doing another. for more than a decade, they have endlessly trumpeted disarmament to cover up their arms expansion and war

preparations. they have shouted themselves hoarse about prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons while expanding their nuclear arsenal with the fastest possible speed. in the last six years alone, their strategic nuclear weapons have increased more than sixfold. they talk glibly about using the money saved from disarmament to assist the developing countries, but their military expenditure, and that of the other superpower, have increased incessantly, accounting for more than half of the total military expenditure of all countries in the world today. it is clear to all that behind the smoke-screen of sham disarmament, soviet revisionist social-imperialism has developed into one of the countries with the biggest military machines, into a dangerous aggressive force. this fact deserves the vigilance of all.

all peoples and all peace-loving countries in the world stand for disarmament. but they want genuine and oppose sham disarmament. genuine disarmament should start with the two superpowers. as to the vast number of small and medium-sized countries, their defence capabilities are in fact inadequate and their present task is not disarmament but to strengthen their national defence against foreign aggression and oppression. any disarmament which does not affect the two superpowers is sheer humbug. whether to have genuine or sham disarmament is a serious struggle now going on inside and outside the united nations. the chinese people are resolved to fight side by side with all peace-loving countries and peoples against the superpowers' policies of aggression, expansion and war, for the exposure of the soviet revisionist scheme of sham disarmament and real arms expansion, and for the attainment of the lofty goal of total prohibition and complete destruction of nuclear weapons.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 12, 1972)

a venezuelan trade delegation led by dr. leopoldo diaz bruzual, president of the venezuelan institute of foreign trade, arrived here by air this evening for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

it was met at the airport by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including sun so-chang, li yen-nien, chao mao-chun, li shu-teh, shen yun-ao and chang hsing-chiao.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow on november 10. lo tien, standing committee member of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. vice-minister of foreign trade chen shu-fu met with the delegation and attended the banquet. while in kwangchow, the delegation visited china's current export commodities fair.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

November 24, 1972 No. 5262

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* NATIONAL *
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SCHOOL TEACHERS

Raise the Vocational Level of the Teachers By Various Means

- Group in charge of education of the Weihai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, Shantung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 13, 1972)

In recent years, owing to the rapid development of educational enterprises and the continuing expansion of ranks of teachers in our municipality, new teachers comprised more than 30 percent the total number of teachers. The political enthusiasm of the overwhelming majority of the new teachers is high and their work zeal is strong, but they lack, to a more or less degree, teaching experience. There is also a need for some of the original teachers to undergo re-education vocationally, otherwise, they also would be unable to keep up with the revolution in education. In the light of this condition, we have adopted various means to raise the vocational level of the teachers under the leadership of the municipal Party committee.

1. By means of mobile guidance. Through a resolution passed by the municipal Party committee, five teachers with good ideology and teaching experience have been organized into a training team. Apart from being responsible for organizing and leading the training of teachers in the whole municipality, they also regularly visit some of the units with weaker teaching strength to study and prepare lessons together with the teachers. When problems are encountered, guidance is given directly.

When comrades of the training team was providing mobile guidance in Kushan commune, they discovered that a teacher of the full-course Aiyu Middle School was unable to teach a lesson on diesel engines properly, so together with the teacher and the diesel-engine technicians of the production brigade,

they studied and prepared lessons and solved difficult problems for the teacher. When giving lesson, again, the teacher led the students to the engine room of the production brigade, gave instruction together with practice, and enabled the students to understand very quickly the working principle of diesel engines and master the technique of starting the engine. The teacher said in satisfaction, "This kind of guidance shortens time, gets quicker results, and truly solves problems."

By means of periodical guidance. With the commune as a unit, both the municipal district and the rural district have separately assembled the teachers of language and mathematics of full-course middle schools for the study of teaching materials, first with the comrades of the training team analyzing part of the teaching materials, then carrying out study together and helping the teachers with grasping key points and difficult points in ideological content and fundamental knowledge of the teaching materials they must use. This kind of guidance is held once a month for half a day each time (utilizing the vocational study period of the teachers) and not only is teaching work at various schools not affected, but the teachers are also helped to master the teaching materials and solve knotty problems in their teaching.

3. By setting up a guidance network with the commune as a unit and carry out vocational guidance at two levels with senior middle schools leading full-course middle schools, and full-course middle schools leading primary schools. Apart from grasping properly the routine vocational study of the teachers, the teachers of various schools have also set aside a half day each fortnight, and with the "class" as a unit, assembled the full-cours middle school and primary school teachers together according to their specia for the study of teaching materials and teaching methods, or organizing less attending activities. This kind of guidance is to the point and more consistent with the reality of the various communes and teachers.

For example, in the several guidance activities carried out by Tients'u commune in the first term, the teachers of the junior primary classes mainly studied how to improve the teaching of reading and writing the Han language, the teachers of intermediate and senior classes mainly studied the teaching of mathematics, and the teachers of various junior middle school courses wou in conjunction with collective lesson preparation, concentrate on the study of how to place Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of the teaching of fundamental knowledge. This type of guidance is also helpful to the commune Part committee in strengthening leadership directly, overcomes the phenomenon of relying on educational departments in the upper level for training and guidance, and solves the problem of teacher shortage and pressure for time at th top.

4. By collective training. During normal days or holidays, half a month to a month's time is used to carry out collective guidance on teache of a particular course, so as to help them to grasp vocational knowledge in planned way. Apart from guidance provided by the training personnel, worker and poor and lower-middle peasants with practical experience are also engage

to give lessons. At times, the teachers are also organized to go to the factories and the countryside for study.

In April this year, in accordance with the reality of teaching, we gathered together the language teachers for concentrated study, summed up the experience of using society as a classroom to raise the level of writing and teaching, and adopted the study method of taking the teaching of knowledge as the key link supplemented by practice. We first organized the trainees to study seriously Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, summed up the experience of language teaching, then went to the various units for study visits, invited language teachers with experience to introduce their teaching experience and talk about their knowledge of writing, and finally organized everybody to go to factories and the countryside to practice writing. In that way, teachers participating in the study were able to raise higher their level of writing and improve language teaching.

The reason why the vocational study of working teachers in our municipality could be maintained and fine results achieved in the past three years has been due mainly to the importance attached to it and the support given by Party committees at various levels. The municipal Party committee looks upon helping the teachers to raise the level of teaching as an important business to grasp, sets aside personnel for the establishment of a team for the training of teachers in the whole municipality, discusses and studies in time training plans for the teachers as well as carries out regular supervision and inspection.

Some of the leading members of the municipal Party committee, when going below to settle down at selected points, have gone deep into schools to acquaint themselves with the state of the vocational study of the teachers. Various communes and "classes" have special people in charge of this work. The municipality, communes and "classes" have also succeeded in having a plan for training, routine inspection and end of the year summing up. Work is grasped in this way at various levels, and the raising of the vocational level of the teachers is guaranteed.

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Grasp Conscientiously the Vocational Study of Teachers

by

The Wuhu Municipal Educational Bureau, Anhwei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 13, 1972)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line there is a speedy development in the educational enterprise of our municipa Some public-run secondary schools and primary schools have been added and e larged, people- and factory-run schools are developed and the number of pri and secondary school children has increased one and a half times compared w that in 1965. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "The question of teaching reform is mainly a question of the teaching staff," we have active helped the teachers to raise their vocational level.

Most of the teachers in people- and factory-run schools are depen of the workers, neighborhood cadres, demobilized servicemen and educated yo people who are on the teaching job for the first time, and they are experie ing great difficulty in teaching. We let the public-run schools and the people-run schools form regular contacts and ties, and with the public-run school setting the pace for the people-run schools, help the people-run schools to raise the vocational level of the teachers. Each public-run school forms contacts with one to two people-run schools or with one to several classes of a people-run school. The teachers of these schools stu and draw up teaching plans together, regularly prepare lessons together, attend the classes of one another, and develop teaching study, teaching appraisal and study appraisal activities together.

During the winter and summer vacations, they assemble together for a time to carry out such vocational guidance centering on the teaching of Han language spelling, character-recognition, and mathematics. Practice has proved that the adoption of this method of forming regular contacts could raise the teaching standard of the teachers of people-run and factory-run schools. Because the distance between the public-run schools and the peop run schools which form regular contacts with each other is not great, difficulties encountered could be overcome in time with each other's help.

When some of the teachers of the people-run schools began teaching mathematics, they failed to analyze the teaching material properly, and the students found the amount of lectures and notes difficult to digest. The teachers of the public-run schools helped them to carry out an analysis of the teaching material, and also helped in solving the shortage of teaching aids. They also took a calculating machine from their own school and taug them how to carry out visual teaching which enabled the students to see and grasp what they were taught, and better teaching results were obtained.

How could the professional standard of the new teachers be raised? Our methods are:

(1) Organize the new and the old teachers teaching identical subjects in the same school into help-and-study pairs, so that they may prepare lessons together, and analyze teaching material and study teaching methods together. The new teachers first attend the lessons given the old teachers, and the old teachers in turn attend the lessons given by the young teachers, and after that, exchange ideas on teaching.

(2) If all teachers of the same subject are new, or if only one teacher is teaching the subject, then let him go to a nearby school for form temporary pairs with the old teachers there. By bringing up problems and making preliminary drafts for solving these problems, the new teachers listened to the views of the old teachers, carried out repeated discussions again together, and made revisions of and additions to the teaching material.

(3) On the basis of the particularity of different subjects, hold special symposiums in the light of the subjects with talks given by old teachers or workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience. Last year, municipality held more than 20 special symposiums on such subjects as politics, language, mathematics, English, history and geography.

Using the old to lead the new helps the new teachers to improve themselves through practice. At the beginning, one of the new teachers lacked experience on how to prepare lesson and how to organize classroom teaching. The result of his teaching was poor and the students were critical. The leadership of this school thereupon dispatched a teacher with more than ten years of teaching experience to form a pair with him, regularly provided him with concrete help and direction and enabled a big improvement to take place in the work of this new teacher.

Using the old to lead the new is also a stimulant to the old teachers. When lecturing on the subject of "Remember the grievances of us workers," a young teacher, by assimilating the experience of the old teachers in analyzing experience, and with regard to the situation, talked about his experience in carrying out social investigation in the countryside and factories below, and enabled the students to understand better the basic line of the Party throughout the historical period of socialism. Many of the old teachers, after listening to this lesson, said, "Tying up teaching material with the reality of current struggles has linked up theory with practice. This lively and vigorous method of teaching deserves our emulation."

For the sake of giving socialist cultural lessons well, there is an urgent desire among the broad masses of new teachers for new teaching reference material. Beginning from this spring, we have adopted, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The mass movement is necessary in all work," a method of editing and writing by different schools for centralized reviewing, and organized nearly 1,000 teachers of the whole municipality, in accordance with their grade and class and unit, to prepare more than 450 chapters and nearly 2,000,000 words of teaching reference materials and supplementary teaching materials for the Chinese language, mathematics and English. We have also edited and written Chinese language and mathematics courses for various grades

of secondary and primary schools as well as satisfied the teaching demand f English, physics and chemistry of various secondary school grades. This h played a definite part in helping the teachers to understand clearly and correctly the demands of teaching and the necessity of drawing up teaching plans and improving of teaching quality.

Practice has enabled us to realize that organizing the teachers t edit and write reference material is conducive to mobilizing the activism o the broad masses of teachers to go deep into the study of the business of teaching for the revolution as well as for summing up and exchanging the practical experience of the broad masses of teachers and students participat ing in the educational reform, and giving an impetus to the in-depth develo ment of the revolution in education. In the course of editing and writing many of the teachers have broken away from the shackles of old materials, a in close conjunction with the practice of the three great revolutionary move ments, initially linked up theory with practice. They have not only activ criticized the reactionary concepts of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, but also written down the comprehension and experience of their own personal involvement in the practice of educational reform and enriched the contents of the reference material for teachers.

* * *

New Teachers and Old Teachers Are United, Help One Another and Improve Together

by

The Party branch of Luta Municipal Middle School
No. 23, Liaoning Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 13, 1972)

In the course of implementing the Party's policy toward intellectuals, some of the leading members of our Party branch were blindly optimistic. They thought that since the new and the old teachers had already been deployed on the teaching front, and the revolutionary activism of the young teachers being higher, it would do just to mobilize further the revolutionary activism of the old teachers. However, an incident shocked us very deeply.

The group in charge of education of the district asked us to conduct a mathematics teaching emulation course for the whole district, and we decided to let the course be conducted by an old teacher. At the beginning this old teacher was a bit timid and was afraid that he might handle the lectures poorly. We encouraged him, prepared lessons together with him and enabled him to regain his confidence. In the classroom, he placed Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of teaching, correctly handled the relations between political and ideological education and the teaching of fundamental knowledge, critically applied the experience of "better lecture and more practice," carried out the teaching of fundamental knowledge and basic training and was favorably commented upon by the comrades who attended the emulation course. However, some of the young teachers were not impressed by the old teacher and they said ironically, "Old teachers are still favored!" Some even expressed the opinion that letting the old teachers conduct the course amounted to "walking the old road."

For the sake of solving this problem, we organized the teachers to use the one-dividing-into-two method to discuss and criticize the holding of the emulation course by the old teacher, let the new teachers and the old teachers attend the classes of one another, directed the new teachers to judge shortcomings in their teaching from the successful experience of the old teachers, and enabled them to understand correctly that there were points they could learn from the old teachers.

We also held a study class, organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's thesis on the policy toward intellectuals, criticized and repudiated extreme "Left" ideas, and helped everybody to draw a line of distinction between right and wrong. Everybody realized that bringing into full play the revolutionary activism of teaching for the revolution of the old teachers under the guidance of the correct line not only concerned the unity between the new and the old teachers, improvement of the quality of teaching, and deepening of the development of the revolution in education. That was a distinction in principle from "use of bourgeois intellectuals" in important posts under the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i.

The mentality of slighting the old teachers and the reluctance to accep the correct use of old teachers was wrong, and could be detrimental to the mobilization of the revolutionary activism of the old teachers as well as affecting the raising of the level of the business of teaching of the young teachers. Both the new teachers and the old teachers had their own strong points as well as their shortcomings. They should strengthen unity on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought, learn from one another and improve together

On the basis of unified understanding, we boldly made use of the old teachers, encouraged them to be daring in the practice of teaching and fully bring their professional proficiency into play. We affirmed in time their achievements and helped them to sum up their teacher experience. At the same time, we advocated that new teachers and old teachers should show respect for each other and learn from each other. We drew up and implement the following measures.

(1) Mobilize the new teachers and the old teachers to develop activiti of friendly discussion and stimulate the political and ideological improveme of one another.

(2) When organizing the teachers to go to the countryside and factorie for re-education, arrange for the new teachers and the old teachers to be together so as to create conditions for them to help each other and learn from each other politically and vocationally.

(3) Match the new and the old teachers together in giving lessons to enable them to emulate each other and comment on each other's work, so that they may continue to improve their teaching work and raise the quality of teaching.

(4) Hold regular as well as unscheduled sympoisums and let the old teachers help to improve the vocational level of the new teachers.

Comrade T'ang Kuo-hsien, a young woman teacher, was a new fighter who had only recently went to the educational front,and she lacked experienc in class work and teaching work. We designated two experienced old teacher to help her with carrying out class work and teaching work well. By modestl learning from the old teachers, she rose early and went to bed late, prepare lessons conscientiously, taught the students patiently and corrected their exercises painstakingly. Her progress was very fast, and she was cited an advanced educational worker of the district.

The new teachers also patiently helped the old teachers. Comrade Sui Ch'uan-fu was an old teacher with more than 20 years of teaching experie The young teachers discovered that he was carrying the burden of "I am old a can no longer make progress," voluntarily had a talk with him and studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings together with him. Old teacher Sui threw away his ideological burden, studied and read more consciously and conscien- tiously transformed his world outlook. He regularly sought the views of th comrades, his work was aggressive and active, he enthusiastically helped the young teachers and was cited an advanced educational worker of the district.

Because of our correct handling of the relations between the new and old teachers, the revolutionary activism of the new and old teachers are more fully brought into play, teaching quality has continued to improve and a lively and vigorous political situation has appeared in the school. The new and old teachers are united and help each other, and they are making contributions toward training successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

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Give Full Play to Teachers' Enthusiasm for Work

- The Party branch of Nanch'a No. 2 Middle School in the area of Ich'un strengthens Party leadership

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 14, 1972)

(Dispatch by our own correspondent) The Party branch of Nanch'a No. 2 Middle School in the area of Ich'un, Heilungkiang Province, has strengthened leadership over teaching work and given full play to the activism of the teachers. Various teaching and research activities are organized to improve the quality of teaching.

To strengthen leadership over teaching work, the Party branch of this school first organized leading members to seriously study the Party's basic line and the Party's educational guideline and thoroughly criticize such fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type as "politics may overrule anything else," "consciousness is everything," etc. The leading members came to understand that good or not so good quality of teaching had a direct bearing on the major problem of training proletarian revolutionary successors and that talk of politics separated from the training of people meant nothing but empty talk about politics.

With the awareness problem solved, the Party branch strengthened concrete leadership over teaching work. Members of the Party branch constantly went deep into the midst of the forefront of teaching to make a regular study of teaching work. Attention was paid to arousing teachers' activism. Party branch members constantly headed for the teaching research group to help teachers handle properly the relations between politics and professional affairs and between teaching and learning. A line of demarcation was drawn between "intellectual education first" and improvement of teaching quality for the revolution, between "taking teachers as the center" and full development of teachers' role, between bourgeois personal struggle and devotion of professional studies to the revolution, between management, strangling and suppression of students and a strict demand. The overwhelming majority of teachers were able to prepare lessons seriously and give instruction and take up professional studies seriously. Many teachers took the initiative to help study-backward students review lessons, and made family calls with enthusiasm. Family support and cooperation was won for teaching work.

In arousing the teachers' activism in teaching for the revolution, the Party branch of the Nanch'a No. 2 Middle School strengthened the ideological and organizational build-up of teaching and research groups. Under the leadership of the Party branch, various teaching and research groups energetically unfolded teaching and research activities. The mathematical research group let several persons give tentative lectures on the same subject from different approaches and then combined a summing-up with a teaching-and-study assessment. Through comparison and evaluation, collective wisdom was concentrated. This played a prominent role in improving the quality of teaching.

In the light of the content of teaching of different subjects, the various teaching and research groups of this school set up special bulletins rich in content and varied in pattern to give students tutorship. Students were helped to solve knotty problems encountered in study. From the beginning of this year, they published over ten blackboard newspapers including "physics and chemistry column," "mathematics questions and answers," "language studies," etc. These blackboard newspapers combined the study realities of students with simple explanations for knotty questions. They were highly beneficial to the cultivation of students' independent capacity for thinking and enhancing their interest in study.

* * *

TEACHER TRAINING

With Reality in Mind, the Teachers Training Class of Tungkou Hsien Trains Teachers

- Over 50 percent of the teachers of the whole hsien have attended the teachers training class, many of them forming a backbone force on the forefront of teaching

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 14, 1972)

(Dispatch by our own correspondent) Through adopting such measu as combining short-term training classes with circuital tutoring, combining professional studies with scientific research, combining a hsien-level trai ing class with commune-level tutorship stations, combining specialized teachers with part-time teachers, etc., the teachers training class of Tung kou hsien, Liaoning Province, has launched an effort toward teacher trainin with particular targets in mind. Up to the present, over 50 percent of th teachers of the whole hsien have attended the hsien-level teachers training class. Most of the teachers newly placed in their educational posts and t teachers just promoted from primary school to middle school teaching posts have received training. Many of them have become backbone forces on the forefront of education.

In its training work, the teachers' training class of Tungkou hsi has doggedly fixed the content and form of what is to be tutored or to be further studied professionally with the realities of the teaching reform, t professional level of the teachers and actual teaching materials in mind an keeping targets in view. In the spring of this year, before school starte through investigation, the training class found that most of the junior cla new teachers did not understand the main points of teaching and did not kno Han language spelling. Therefore, before the commencement of school, it h in time a study class of junior class teachers. Seasoned old teachers were invited to impart teaching experience to them and help them study language mathematics teaching materials for junior classes and learn the phonetic sp ing of the Han language. Actual problems confronting new teachers were solved.

With the deepening of educational reform work, the training class found that some primary school teachers failed to understand what was teaching involving the recitement of the language lessons and what were analytical lessons. Therefore, a tutorial class for teaching of primary school-level declamation and a tutorial class for analytical teaching were held for one term. This played a stimulative role in primary school language teaching the whole hsien.

In addition, such specialized short-term training classes as middle sch teachers' survey class, semi-conductor knowledge teaching tutorship class, were launched. They were generally hailed by the teachers. Apart from h ing specialized training classes to counter problems arising continuously fr teaching-reform work, teachers training classes geared to the actual needs

the whole teaching effort lasting several months to over half a year were run such as classes of mathematics, physics and chemistry, foreign languages, etc. Initially solved was the problem of an inadequate teaching force and poor teaching quality.

In the process of teachers training, the teachers training class of Tungkou hsien has all along paid attention to combining closely training work with teachers' teaching practice. Students are organized and sent to some middle and primary schools to listen to lectures, prepare lessons, give lectures, hold discussions on typical texts and typical teaching materials and study problems involved in teaching work.

For instance, in holding mathematics and surveying class, on the basis of a clear explanation of the fundamental surveying knowledge, the students were organized to make with their own hands such surveying appliances as levels, goniometers, etc. Students were also led to the neighboring commune to associate agricultural production with actual surveying and project designing. Thus students were enabled to receive a deeper understanding of the theory learned and apply it with greater initiative.

In launching the "semi-conductor knowledge" tutorship class, a lecture on fundamental theoretical knowledge was combined with the organization of students to assemble a demonstration and instruction semi-conductor radio. After the conclusion of the study class in four months, those students who did not acquire semi-conductor kuowledge before basically got a grasp of the relevant teaching knowledge and were able to assemble on their own semi-conductor radios. Everyone brought home a demonstration teaching board. The problem of shortage of teaching appliances in various schools was solved.

In the midst of training, the teachers training class of Tungkou hsien makes a point of giving full play to mass enthusiasm. Where specialized teachers are lacking for some subjects of study and specialized subjects, the spirit of letting those capable be the teachers is upheld, with middle school and primary school teachers with teaching experience and factory workers and technical personnel invited to act concurrently as teachers and help run the class. Through this approach, politics, foreign language, agricultural knowledge, music, physical training and some specialized research short-term training classes are run. In the meantime, members of the teachers' training class of Tungkou hsien who have gone downward to help the 22 communes of the whole hsien have set up tutorship stations. Various communes are enabled to share certain training assignments within their capacity. The teachers training class of the hsien makes a point of helping them solve professional problems and summing up and popularizing their advanced experiences. With the combination of activism from the upper to the lower levels, some problems which the hsien-level teachers' training class could not solve on its own are solved.

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BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Old Workers of Shenyang Mining Machine Factory Sum Up Experience and Play a Positive Role in Strengthening Enterprise Management

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 14, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, November 11, 1972) After being pla in leadership work posts many old cadres of the Shenyang Mining Machine Factory seriously sum up historical experience, make a distinction between right and wrong and resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and various guidelines and policies. An impetus is provided for the continuous improvement of the level of enterprise management and production. Last year, this factory fulfilled the state plan one month ahead of schedule. Its output rose 46 percent compared with 1970. In the first nine months of this year, it again fulfilled its state plans from mont to month. Output showed an increase of 11.3 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. Quality improved gradually and costs dropped continuously.

With the continuous firm implementation of the Party's cadres poli the overwhelming majority of old cadres of the Shenyang Mining Machine Works at and above the workshop chief level took up leadership work at the factory and workshop levels. After tempering in the great proletarian cultural rev lution and the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, these old workers further enhanced their consciousness of the line. Their spiritual outlook underwent a complete change. In various leadership posts, they applied their own rich store of experience in strengthening enterprise manag ment and giving play to their positive role.

After taking main charge of the production effort of the whole factory last year, Chao Ch'eng-hsiang, former member of the standing committee of th factory Party committee and vice chairman of the factory, found that under the influence of the ultra-"Left" thinking spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some cadres dared not manage the business of production. As a result, the factory showed such chaotic phenomena as should not have appeared. He suggested to the Party committee that the masses be aroused to criticize such fallacies as "politics may overrule everything else" advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, setting straight the relations between revolution and production, and understanding from the high plane of line struggle the great significance of strengthened enterprise management. On this basis, planned management and production readjustment work were strengthened. Relevant specialized organs and production control systems were established and perfected. Such systems as the holding of a productio meeting, etc., were set up. This brought about a very rapid change in production features.

Last year, after this factory fulfilled the state plan one month ahead of schedule, Chao Ch'eng-hsiang again put forward at a Party committee meeti

a suggestion for "proper overfulfillment of the production quota to make proper production preparations for the following year." In light of his own experiences and lessons related to previous factory management, he explained the dialectical relations between current production and proper preparations. In keeping with this view, the Party committee set the masses to a large amount of production preparatory work. A foundation was laid for a continuous increase in current year production.

In their leadership work, the old cadres of the Shenyang Mining Machine Factory also acted according to Chairman Mao's teaching. "Conditions are changing ceaselessly. To adapt one's thinking to new conditions, one must study." They set themselves strict demands and made a point of combining further studies with practice and continuously understanding the law of production of an enterprise and creating new experience. For long, the production effort of this factory was marked with a phenomenon of a relaxed state at the beginning of each month and a tense state near its end. To change such a situation, deputy secretary of the Party committee Wang Yung-p'ing and several other old cadres conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works and went deep into the midst of the forefront of production to make repeated investigations and studies. Worked out in detail and strengthened were management measures. Also summed up and popularized was the experience of the Metalwork No. 2 Workshop about the organization of balanced production. At last, the factory-wide passive situation of early relaxation and subsequent tension in production was basically changed. Balanced production was achieved. Favorable conditions for a steady and high yield were obtained.

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Party Committee of Hengyang Metallurgical Machine Repair and Manufacturing Factory Strengthens Line Education To Increase the Work Efficiency of Related Business Sections and Stimulate Production Expansion

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 14, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Changsha) While reinforcing management organs the Party committee of the Hengyang Metallurgical Machine Repair and Manufacturing Factory of Hunan strengthens line education for the workers of the related business sections. Further play is given to their socialist activism. The work efficiency of the related business sections has improved considerably. A boost is given to production expansion.

In the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign, this factory upheld the principle of fewer troops and simple administration in perfecting the production management system. The office control organ was reinforced. The number of office personnel was half that before the great cultural revolution. To arouse better the enthusiasm of office personnel and do well in work despite a reduced staff, the Party committee of the factory constantly conduct ideological and political line education for office personnel to raise their line consciousness. They are enabled to consolidate and foster the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly. They have attained the aim of being oriented toward production, toward basic levels and toward the masses and doing a proper job.

From the beginning of this year, the whole factory launched a study class for four groups with the participation of personnel of the technical, inspection, financial and accounting and other sections. They were led to study assiduously works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and seriously transform their world outlook. Meanwhile, organized were three-in-one combination groups of various types composed of cadres, worker masses and office personnel. This made for office personnel's better integration with the worker masses. Through such work, the office personnel's ideological style has undergone a tremendous change. For the great part of their time, personnel of the inspection section are deeply involved in workshops and join workshop specialized inspection personnel and group personnel to keep a proper watch over quality.

Through reliance on technical personnel and workers, the working personnel of the technical action have organized over 50 three-in-one combination groups. Over 580 technical innovations are introduced. More than 59 relatively important technical problems are solved. For instance, due to the complex technique involved, the rollers of the rolling mill in the past were responsible for some products being not up to the required standard. This year, several technical personnel of the technical section of this factory went deep into the midst of the forefront of production to join the worker masses in making repeated investigations and studies and summing up experience and lessons. After nine successive tests, four improvements on work processes and three improvements on equipment, a set of rational

manufacturing work processes was at last evolved. Cracked were five hard nuts involving the curvature, the brightness, the hardness, the depth of hard layers and the stress. The up-to-standard rate of products has risen to 97 percent. Product quality has improved considerably.

The Party committee of this factory also encourages office personnel to sum up experience continuously and improve the enterprise management level with due regard to the problems encountered in production and technical management in the relevant units. In the past, in production and technical management in this factory there existed such problems as a tangled maze of procedures, a relatively confused state of planning and adjustment. From the receipt of an order to the delivery of goods from the factory, over 100 links were involved. This year, personnel of the relevant business sections went deep into the midst of workshops to listen widely to the opinions of the cadres and the masses. New management experience was summed up. Technical preparation work for the production of major products was cut down considerably. The involved links were slashed in half. The state of planning and adjustment in the whole factory improved.

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

East China Mountain Area Develops Local Industry

(NCNA-English Hofei, Nov. 13, 1972)

the mountainous southern anhwei province in east china has developed industry by its own efforts. industrial output value last year was over ten times that of early post-liberation days.

the 35,000-square-kilometre area includes three administrative regions south of the yangtze river. before liberation, there was only a few workshops to make wine, paper and matches and some others to process tea, timber, grains, and oil seed. today nearly 1,000 medium and small factories and mines have gone up in the area, including iron and steel, coal, cement, machine building, chemical, insecticide, paper, textile, printing and dyeing and tea processing industries.

under the guidance of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" laid down by chairman mao, people in the area in 1958 started to open small mines. in line with chairman mao's teaching "develop the mining industry", the people have made all-out efforts during the cultural revolution to build over 100 small iron, coal and other mines.

the area in the past two years extracted about one million tons of iron ore to meet the needs of the five local small iron and steel plants and provide the state with ore. production went ahead side by side with construction. the lead and zinc mine in chingyang county has been steadily expanded and is now equipped with over 90 machines and for extraction and transport. total output last year was 14 times the amount when the mine was built. there are now 350 workers as against 18 in the mine's early days.

using metal from local iron and steel works, all the counties have set up farm machinery plants and many people's communes and brigades have repair workshops. in wuhu region where the land is cut into small plots in the hilly terrain, a locally designed and made small, light tractor, fitted out with a special diesel engine, ploughs, transports, processes and generates power to the delight of the peasants. the mechanised farming acreage is 12 times that in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. large numbers of water turbo-generators are manufactured to make use of the local water resources for power. in the five production teams of a brigade in yi county, small power stations provide electricity for irrigation, the

processing of grains and oil seed, and lighting to every household. more than 1,000 tea processing factories have mechanised their work in the past two years in the huichou region, a famed tea-producer, thanks to the big expansion in machine building over the past two years.

local industry plays a significant role in strengthening the economy of the mountainous region and raising the living standards of the peasants. when the wuhu region was struck last year by an unusual drought, its industrial departments promptly produced 2,800 diesel engines, 3,600 electric motors and 2,200 power pumps to back up the fight against the drought. the result was a 10 per cent increase in total grain output over the peak year of 1970. in fanchang county, local industrial output last year reached 22 million yuan. the funds accumulated were used to buy machines for the county and commune farm machinery plants that also do repairs. the communes and brigades also added some 1,100 tractors, pumps, threshers, electric motors and other machines by accumulated funds from local industry.

STATE FARM

State Farm Thrives on Central China Former Waste

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Nov. 13, 1972)

a vast desolate expanse created by the worst dyke-breach of the yellow river has been transformed into a state farm that supplies large quantities of grain, cotton, fruit and livestock.

this is the state-run huangfanchu farm in honan province, central china. on its more than 9,000 hectares of cropland, the farm got an average per hectare yield of 3.81 tons of grain and 975 kg. of ginned cotton in 1971. it produced 7,250 tons of fruit and had 7,000 pigs in stock. this year, the per hectare wheat yield increased 10 per cent for its 4,600 hectares in summer harvest.

the region once was a fertile plain but in 1938 the kuomintang reactionaries fleeing in the face of the advancing foreign aggressors destroyed a section of the dykes at huayuankou, causing the worst flood in local history. it inundated 44 counties and cities, took a toll of 900,000 lives and rendered 12.5 million people homeless. after that, the river changed course, leaving behind a 50,000-square-kilometre expanse of waste land.

soon after liberation, the communist party led by chairman mao has made great efforts to help the people rebuild their homes and develop production. but there was a large stretch of uncultivated land in the centre of the region and the state set up a farm here in 1951.

farm workers came here and put up reed huts and began to plant trees, reclaim land and build irrigation projects in the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance. in the past 21 years they have reclaimed some ten thousand hectares of wasteland provided with irrigation and built shelter belts. there are 130 tractors, 50 harvesters and over 30 trucks. ploughing, harvesting, transportation and the processing of farm produce are done mainly by machines. the workers have moved into rows of new houses.

the work on the fifth sub-farm typifies the hard endeavour by the farm workers. situated in a low-lying sandy land, the sub-farm was vulnerable to both drought and waterlogging. the party branch led the workers in sinking wells and digging ditches for irrigation and drainage. to save land and facilitate mechanized farming, they decided to lay pipes for irrigation. a leading member of the sub-farm led the workers in obtaining material from a river bed 135 kilometres away to make the needed pipes. in a little more than one year, they laid 4,500 metres of pipeline one metre deep, and built 34 pump wells. crop yield has risen steadily year after year. now this sub-farm has 378 pump wells, a number of pumping stations and other irrigation projects and more than 550 kilometres of irrigation and drainage ditches and pipelines. two thousand hectares of land is ensured of successful harvest even in a 100-day dry spell or a downpour of 250 mm.

the farm has a farm machinery manufacture and repair plant, and repair teams have been set up in all its sub-farms. they used waste materials to make planers, milling machines and welders and other tools so as to repair their equipment, including tractors. through technical innovations, workers of the manufacture and repair plant made machines, each serving many purposes. the first sub-farm transformed a wheat harvester into a machine that could transplant and harvest rice, saving man power, reducing cost and making it possible to extend the area of paddy field. in 1971 the sown acreage of late rice was four times that in 1969.

a phosphate fertilizer plant which produces 3,000 tons annually was set up by the farm last year. using local materials, the farm also set up plants making paper and gunny sacks, kilns, a winery, cotton ginning and oil pressing plants and a mill. these diversified the economy and increased income.

the farm has trained over 1,000 cadres and technicians for local communes and production brigades. it also trained about 1,000 persons skilled in growing cotton, rice, wheat, maize and fruit trees for the communes and production brigades. the choukou region in which the farm is situated bought 4,000 tons of fine wheat seed from the farm since 1968. this helped the region achieve stable yields of wheat. the region's total output of the 500,000 hectares grown to wheat this year was 5,500 tons more than in 1971.

WEATHER FORECASTING

Northwest China Province Meteorological Stations Serve Agriculture

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Nov. 13, 1972)

meteorological workers of northwest china's kansu province have helped agricultural production by making timely and fairly accurate weather forecasts.

kansu province is located on the northern edge of the chinghai-tibetan plateau. the weather is capricious and drought, hailstorms, flood and sand-storms are frequent.

lihsien county is often hit by late summer drought. the county's meteorological workers have made careful investigations and study in the rural areas and pooled the weather observation lore of the masses. the county was able to repair and dig ditches ahead of the late summer drought in the past two years, thanks to the weather forecasts, to reduce losses.

the meteorological centre in lanchow and stations in the counties have been cooperating in forecasting hail. they set up experiment points in a number of communes and brigades to determine the circumstances under which hail occurs. workers of the weather station in the changchiachuan hui autonomous county covered 16 communes in the county and many areas in neighbouring counties where they learned from old peasants how they forecast weather. they collected centuries-old written records on hail in many localities. this enabled them to plot the occurrence of hail and to compile a map showing where hail is most likely to occur. fairly accurate hail forecasts were made by the county weather station last year. this helped the people win their first victory over hail. good harvests were the result.

the weather stations also give forecasts that helped fight frost and floods. some of these stations carried out experiments in making artificial rain. in a mountainous area, where the land is irrigated by melted snow, the

weather men surveyed the snow in the mountains and supplied the data they collected to agricultural departments.

the cities, administrative regions and counties have meteorological stations. many state farms, people's communes and brigades have their own weather stations. the number of weathermen in the province has grown 27 times since liberation.

LIVESTOCK

More Livestock in Inner Mongolia as Grassland Is Improved

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Nov. 13, 1972)

improvement of the grasslands in inner mongolia, one of china's major animal husbandry areas, has been stepped up by the movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture.

the herdsmen in the pastoral areas and the semi-agricultural and semi-pastoral areas since last winter have created some 4,000 wells, ponds, reservoirs, springs and irrigation ditches. this made it possible to open up large tracts of arid grasslands. more herdsmen have shifted from nomadic to settled grazing.

the number of young animals born in the region this year exceeded the total number of animals in the early post-liberation days by nearly one million head. the survival rate was higher and the mortality rate of the adult animals lower than last year's figures.

grassland is improved according to different conditions locally. the silinghot league has rich, abundant grass, but it is cold and the frost-free period is short. in order to protect the pastures and obtain a better supply of hay for winter feed, the herdsmen divided the pastureland into grounds for spring, summer, autumn and winter grazing. they sank many wells to protect the animals against drought and put up more sheds and pens for winter shelter. these measures enabled the hsiwuchumuchin banner to achieve its peak survival rate for both young and grown animals despite a heavy snowstorm last winter, when the temperature dropped to over 40 degrees below zero centigrade.

the water table in the arid and windstorm-swept inner mongolian grasslands is low. since the movement to learn from tachai, the herdsmen of a banner in a grassland on the northern border of the autonomous region have sunk

more than 3,000 wells and opened up some hundred square kilometres of arid grassland. with an area of 16,000 square kilometres, the grassland had only 110 wells before liberation and most of them were owned by local lords or herd-owners. the banner has five times as many animals as in the early post-liberation period. the herdsmen of another banner have put up 160 kilometres of stone embankments to protect a large tract of grassland against windstorms.

some 218,000 hectares of trees have been planted on some grasslands in the ikh chao and bayan naor leagues. this, coupled with the growing of fodder grass, protects the grasslands from the ravages of drifting sand. grass now grows on many former barren sandy flats.

to make animal husbandry less dependent on nature, the inner mongolian herdsmen have been working on a plan to build fodder bases and create better pastures to serve as major grazing grounds for the herds. another 63,000 hectares of land was planted to fodder crops in the past two years.

many pastoral communes and brigades have achieved a fair degree of mechanization of fodder sowing and cutting, milk processing, threshing and transport. the number of tractors and trucks is growing. a commune in the szutzuwang banner has bought tractors, horse-drawn fodder cutters, pumps, generators, cream separators and many other machines.

there are now 3.4 million head of cattle of fine and improved breeds in inner mongolia, thanks to efforts made by the breeders. more than 23 per cent of all the sheep are of improved strains. in 1971 inner mongolia supplied other parts of china with more than two million draught animals and large shipments of hides, wool and other animal products.

LAND RECLAMATION

Northwest China Peasants Create Oasis

(NCNA-English Sian, Nov. 14, 1972)

an oasis on the eastern tip of maowusu desert in northwest china has been created by the collective efforts of 420 peasants of a production brigade in shenmu county of shensi province over seven years. there has been afforestation to anchor shifting sands. now there are verdant forests and thriving grain crops and livestock.

sixteen windbreaks and three tree-lined avenues shield the fields which are now crisscrossed by irrigation ditches.

total grain output of the wotutsaidang production brigade of yaochen commune in 1971 was 2.4 times the peak annual output before the great proletarian cultural revolution. the number of draft animals doubled; sheep increased from 210 to 320 and pigs from 70 to 230.

the brigade is on low-lying desert land suitable both for farming and stockbreeding due to its high water table. but brutal oppression and exploitation by the reactionary ruling class in old china plus natural disasters laid the area waste. through their collective efforts after liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants reclaimed an expanse of farmland for crop-forage rotation on the sandy waste. grain output rose year by year.

but in the spring of 1966 a strong wind swept top soil and seeds from dozens of hectares of farmland right after the summer crops were sown. led by the brigade party branch, the poor and lower-middle peasants decided to plant trees to fix shifting sands while surmounting the natural difficulty. they gathered tree seeds from dozens of kilometres away and nursed saplings in all weather. more than 90 per cent of the trees survived, thanks to their efforts.

the 420-member brigade has planted 21 kilometres of windbreaks and nursed saplings on 13 hectares of land. forests cover 426 hectares. every peasant household also has an average of more than 100 trees as the brigade members have planted an increasing number of trees in the vicinity of their homes.

as a result the area can withstand windstorms and frost and provide large quantities of green manure for grain production and fodder for stock raising. with agriculture, forestry and stockbreeding promoting one another, the area has achieved all-round progress.

this spring there were seven strong windstorms, but windbreaks succeeded in checking them. a dry spell lasted four months from spring to summer. after 70 days of efforts the brigade members dug four wells and enlarged seven others and dredged 103 kilometres of irrigation ditches so that 38 hectares of farmland and 10,000 trees affected by aridity were watered in time.

WATER CONSERVANCY

Water Conservancy Shows Its Worth in Mountainous Central China Area

(NCNA-English Changsha, Nov. 14, 1972)

despite the worst drought in decades, the multi-national people in a mountain area in central china recently wrested a good mid-season rice harvest following a rich harvest of early rice.

the peasants in the chiuyi mountain in hunan province have built more than 150 water conservancy projects since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966. these projects, achieved by cutting rocks, spanning ravines and damming torrents, guarantee a constant good harvest on over 1,400 hectares in spite of excessive rainfall or drought.

grain output in 1971 was 2,500 tons above that in 1965 and three times as much as the pre-liberation peak.

more than 2,000 commune members of yao and han nationalities began in the winter of 1970 to cut through hills to build a canal to lead in water from the hsiaoshui river. sixteen peasants of a production brigade, led by a communist party member, took part in excavating a 427-metre-long tunnel, the longest one of the whole project. when they came to 30 metres, the roof collapsed and work had to stop. undaunted, they cleared away the debris and finished the tunnel in a hard limestone hill.

within a year, water from the river was led through 59 hills and four tunnels to irrigate 660 hectares of rice fields.

the hsiaoshui river used to flood farmland along its banks before liberation. efforts were made several times after liberation to harness the river. chen lan-ching, secretary of the communist party committee of the chiuyi people's commune, walked long distances during the high-water season to survey the river course at the head of a team and worked out a plan to harness the river. more than 4,000 local yao and han people started the strenuous work early this year. cadres took the lead in tackling difficult jobs, which fired the enthusiasm of the masses. in just one month, they built two 4.5-kilometre-long stone embankments, which measure five metres wide and four metres high. this virtually brought the river under control.

IRRIGATION

East China Peasants Make Better Use of Yellow River Water

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Nov. 14, 1972)

works to control the yellow river built by peasants in east china's shantung province have brought them more grain and cotton.

the yellow river passes through the province before emptying into the sea. in line with chairman mao's instruction "work on the yellow river must be done well", the peasants have put up 38 culverts and sluice gates, 45 siphons and 33 pumping stations to lead water to 530,000 hectares of farmland. these projects together can convey some 2,000 cubic metres of water per second. the sediment deposited has improved 50,000 hectares of poor land and large tracts of saline soil so that output of grain and cotton can be raised.

in some areas, the heavily silt-laden yellow river water has been conducted behind the dike to help strengthen the dyke foundation by depositing silt. some 200 kilometres of dyke sections have been strengthened in this way.

the yellow river bed in shantung province is higher than the surrounding land as a result of long years of silting. this calls for great efforts to prevent floods but facilitates irrigation. after liberation, the peasants along the river, led by their party organizations, repeatedly summed up their experience in irrigation so as to make better use of yellow river water, while strengthening the river dykes.

peasant in licheng county have since 1955 put up ten siphons to lead yellow river water into the saline fields they planned to grow rice. to prevent salinity from spreading, they dug drainage ditches around the rice fields. the water before entering the fields was first led into sedimentary pools dug along the dyke. after finding that the sediment helped strengthen the dyke, the peasants led the silt-carrying water behind the dyke to strengthen the foundation before sending it to the fields. since 1964 the county has in this way deposited an earthen protection embankment 20 kilometres long, 200 metres wide and two metres high. in addition, it has created 2,000 hectares of farmland by silting.

the counties along the river in the liaocheng administrative region have prevented the rise of the water table in the saline fields by correctly handling the relation between irrigation and drainage and between improving the land by silting and overcoming salinity. in their fight against a dry spell last year, the peasants in these counties led

some 400 million cubic metres of water into their fields and got better grain and cotton harvests than the previous year. they had a good wheat harvest this year despite an unusual drought.

FISHERY

China's Cold Northernmost Province Raising Fresh Water Fish

(NCNA-English Harbin, Nov. 14, 1972)

once thought too cold for breeding fresh water fish, china's northernmost heilungkiang province marketed more than 5,000 tons of artificially raised fish in 1971. total output this year is expected to increase 40 per cent.

encouraged by the party and the people's government, fish specialists and the masses have found many methods for raising such fish. there are many lakes and rivers in the province. before liberation, practically no fish were artificially bred, because these bodies of water were iced over for a long period.

the lack of oxygen for the fry has been solved by breaking up the ice and injecting water into rivers and ponds. conducting experiments with the peasants, fish culturists of mishan county made windmills to drive pumps for this purpose.

scientists have succeeded in making grass carp spawn in the cold spring by raising the temperature in the ponds with hot water discharged from power plants. in many other places the ponds are roofed over with sheets of plastic to raise the temperature. many counties, which formerly brought up fry from the southern parts of china, have become generally self-sufficient in them. the development of water conservancy construction has promoted fish raising in many mountainous communes. the province has a fish-breeding water surface area of 180,000 hectares.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

PLA Shenyang Units Hold Rally to Welcome Albanian Friendship Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Nov. 13, 1972)

the chinese people's liberation army shenyang units held a rally today warmly welcoming the friendship military delegation from the people's republic of albania. leader of the delegation is beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence, and deputy leaders are hito cako, chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, and rahman perllaku, deputy chief of general staff of the albanian people's army.

present was albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo.

present were chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, commander of the p.l.a. shenyang units and chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the p.l.a. general political department; and tseng shao-shan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and commissar of the p.l.a. shenyang units.

on the rostrum were a portrait of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and a portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

when comrades balluku, cako, perllaku and others entered the hall accompanied by comrades chen hsi-lien, li teh-sheng, tseng shao-shan and others amid the music of "we are genuine friends", enthusiastic applause burst from the hall. comrade tseng shao-shan declared the rally open. the band played the national anthems of albania and china.

comrade chen hsi-lien and comrade cako made speeches at the rally.

in the name of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee, people of the province and commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. shenyang units, comrade chen hsi-lien in his speech extended the warmest and most cordial

welcome to the comrades on the albanian friendship military delegation.

comrade chen hsi-lien said: in recent years, the albanian party of labour and government have adopted a series of revolutionary measures which have greatly promoted the cause of socialist revolution and construction and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. inspired by the spirit of the resolutions of the sixth congress of the albanian party of labour, the fraternal albanian people are now deepening the mass movement for the study of marxism-leninism, the documents of the sixth congress of the party and the works of comrade enver hoxha. the entire "land of mountain eagle" is a scene of revolutionary vigour.

comrade chen hsi-lien said: the albanian people's army is a heroic people's army founded by comrade enver hoxha. a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other, the albanian people's army and the people of the whole country have displayed dauntless heroism and a staunch fighting spirit. particularly worth mentioning is that they, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, have fought resolutely against the khrushchov clique, smashed this renegade clique's subversive schemes and disruptive activities, defended marxism-leninism and the fruits of revolution and socialism, further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and made albania more and more prosperous and strong with each passing day.

he went on: "all the communists and people of liaoning and the commanders and fighters of the shenyang units regard every victory won by the albanian comrades-in-arms as their own and rejoice over it."

speaking of the china-albania friendship founded by comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung, chen hsi-lien said: "in the protracted struggle in the days to come, come what may in the world, our two parties and two peoples will unite, fight and win victories together."

after his speech, comrade chen hsi-lien, on behalf of the p.l.a. shenyang units, presented a silk banner to the albanian friendship military delegation.

comrade cako in his speech pointed out that shenyang, a city with a brilliant revolutionary tradition, has become a major centre of heavy industry of the people's republic of china. he added: "the people of our country and our party are very familiar with the glorious tradition of the heroic working class of shenyang, the broad masses of working people in liaoning province and the chinese people's liberation army shenyang units. we are particularly familiar with the heroism displayed by the chinese people's liberation army in the epic battles for the liberation of northeast china."

comrade cako said: under the wise leadership of the communist party and comrade mao tsetung, the chinese people's liberation army has carried forward this glorious militant tradition in the socialist revolution and construction. it has served and is serving the people and the dictatorship of the proletariat with admirable dedication, and has implemented and is implementing with high consciousness the revolutionary political line formulated by chairman mao tsetung.

comrade cako said: no force in the world can do the slightest harm to the great, sincere and fraternal friendship between the albanian and chinese peoples, parties and armies because this friendship was forged by our two parties and our two great leaders comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung. he said: "taught and led by the party and comrade enver hoxha, and with the encouragement and internationalist assistance of the fraternal chinese people and the people's liberation army, the albanian armed forces and people together will faithfully fulfil their glorious obligations to the cause of socialism and revolution so that albania, the socialist bulwark on the adriatic, will continue to grow in strength and prosper and advance from victory to victory."

after his speech comrade cako presented a silk banner to the p.l.a. shenyang units on behalf of the friendship military delegation of the people's republic of albania.

present at the meeting were also leading members of the p.l.a. shenyang units and the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees li po-chiu, yang chun-fu, tang tzu-an, hsiao chuan-fu, teng yueh, tsou yen, wang tsung-chou, li chih-wen and chai chung-yu. also present was chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Leaves Shenyang for Luta

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Nov. 14, 1972)

the friendship military delegation from the people's republic of albania left here for luta by special plane today.

leader of the delegation is beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence, and deputy leaders are hito cako, chief of the

political department of the albanian people's army and rahman perllaku, deputy chief of general staff of the albanian people's army. they are being accompanied by chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army and chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee.

also accompanying the delegation to luta are xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were tseng shao-shan, political commissar of the p.l.a. shenyang units, and leading members of the p.l.a. shenyang units, the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee, including li po-chiu, yang chun-fu, tang tzu-an, hsiao chuan-fu, teng yueh, tsou yen and wang tsung-chou.

the p.l.a. shenyang units yesterday arranged a soiree to warmly welcome the albanian friendship military delegation. balluku, cako, perllaku and other comrades attended in the company of comrade chen hsi-lien, comrade li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the p.l.a. general political department, and other comrades. school pupils gave a performance of songs and dances which was applauded by the albanian comrades-in-arms.

in shenyang, the delegation visited a machine building plant, a powder metallurgical plant and a military skill performance by militiamen of the city. it was accorded a warm welcome wherever it went.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Youth Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1972)

the youth delegation of the national liberation front of algeria headed by saadna abdelkader, national secretary in charge of external relations of the front's youth organisation, left here by plane this morning to visit southern china.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members of departments concerned ou tang-liang, wu hsueh-chien and mao pao-chung, and representatives of peking's youth yu chung-hao, hsu ya-min and chao chun-cheng.

Delegation of Bank of China Arrives in Algeria

(NCNA-English Algiers, Nov. 13, 1972)

a
delegation of the bank of china led by chiao pei-hsin, acting chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the bank of china, arrived here today for a friendly visit to algeria after concluding its visit to france.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by mostafai seghir, governor of the central bank of algeria, bouasria belghoula, general director of the algerian external bank, abdelmalek temam, president of the algerian national bank, representatives of the algerian popular credit bank and the algerian development bank, and saibi, director of the department for external financial affairs of the algerian ministry of finance.

present also were hou teh-chang, charge d'affaires ad interim, and hsu feng, commercial counsellor, of the chinese embassy here.

in the afternoon, chiao pei-hsin and members of the delegation called on mostafai seghir who gave a dinner in honour of the chinese delegation in the evening.

the reception and the dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Volleyball Team Arrives in Rangoon

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Nov. 13, 1972)

the chinese
volleyball team with wu yueh-sung as leader and kuo chin-ling as deputy leader arrived here today for a friendly visit to burma on invitation.

present at the airport to meet the team were u gwan shein, director, and u than win and u thein tin, assistant directors of burma's sports and physical education department, u shwe win and u shwe zan aung, vice-presidents of the burmese volleyball federation.

also present at the airport was chinese ambassador to burma chen chao-yuan.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Scientists' Delegation Concludes Visit to Ottawa

(NCNA-English Toronto, Nov. 10, 1972)

the chinese scientists' delegation arrived here yesterday evening after concluding its visit to ottawa.

it was seen off at the ottawa airport by dr. g.r. whitehead, assistant deputy minister, and c. baker, science adviser, of the ministry of state of science and technology.

during its stay in ottawa, the delegation visited some scientific research offices and had wide contacts with local friends from science circles.

the delegation visited the official national research council (nrc of canada) in ottawa yesterday. dr. w. schneider, president of nrc, warmly welcomed the chinese scientists and gave a brief account of the history, organization and activities of the council. he emphasized that contacts between canadian and chinese scientists offer an opportunity for exchange of experience and are beneficial to the two countries. the chinese scientists visited various research sections and laboratories of the nrc.

dr. schneider gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese delegation. dr. d. mckinley, dr. r. hiscocks and dr. d. leroy and other responsible figures of the council were present. gifts were exchanged between the council and the delegation.

on november 7 and 8, the chinese scientists' delegation visited the canadian science council and department of agriculture, and met president of the council dr. r. gaudry and the department's deputy minister b.w. williams. the chinese scientists visited some research departments there.

at a press conference in ottawa before leaving for toronto, pei shih-chang expressed thanks to the canadian government and scientists for their cordial hospitality. he also answered questions concerning scientific developments in china.

Chinese Medical Delegation Honored at Farewell Dinner in Canada

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Nov. 12, 1972)

the medical delegation of the chinese medical association was given a farewell dinner here yesterday evening by the department of national health and welfare of the canadian government, the medical research council and the canadian medical association.

nearly one hundred public figures of medical and health circles were present. among them were maurice leclair, deputy minister of the department of national health and welfare; malcolm brown, president of the medical research council; g. gingras, president, b. stephenson, chairman of the board of directors, and p. banks, president-elect, of the canadian medical association; and hazen sise, chairman of doctor bethune memorial committee.

chinese ambassador to canada yao kuang was also present.

in a speech at the dinner, dr. gingras said that the visit of the delegation had promoted the friendship between the two peoples and between the medical workers of the two countries. he declared that the visit is of far-reaching historic significance, and hoped for further development of canadian-chinese friendship and medical exchanges.

deputy minister leclair and president brown also spoke, both stressing the significance of friendship between the two peoples and friendly exchanges between the two countries.

dr. wu wei-jan, head of the chinese delegation, said in reply, "ten days ago, with great joy our delegation came to pay a visit to the homeland of doctor bethune, the great friend of the chinese people. our visit is a short one. but ever since we set foot on your country, wherever we went, from the western coast to the capital city, from the wheat-growing regions in the central west to the industrial south, we have been warmly welcomed and hospitably received by the canadian government, the canadian people and our canadian colleagues. this visit has further strengthened the friendly relations between our two peoples."

dr. gingras presented a painting by dr. bethune to the chinese delegation, who in return presented a model of human figure showing acupuncture points as gift to the canadian medical association.

the delegation arrived here from montreal on

november 9. it spent the next two days visiting parliament buildings, the medical research council, medical institutes, and a farm, and was accorded a warm welcome everywhere it went. it also called at the headquarters of the canadian medical association and was entertained at luncheon by the hosts.

CHINA AND GREECE

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Chinese Embassy in Greece Leaves Peking for Athens

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1972)

shen chih-wei, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the kingdom of greece, left here for athens by air today.

CHINA AND GUINEA

New Ambassador from Guinea to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1972)

aboubacar camara, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of guinea to the people's republic of china, this morning presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present on the occasion were mamadi kaba, first secretary of the guinean embassy here, and other embassy officials.

present were vice-foreign minister ho ying, and ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, and han hsu, director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Arrives in Budapest on Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Budapest, Nov. 13, 1972)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, arrived here yesterday by air. he is paying a friendly visit to hungary on the invitation of biro jozsef, the hungarian minister of foreign trade.

welcoming him at the airport were: biro jozsef, minister of foreign trade, and others.

the chinese ambassador to hungary lu chih-hsien and commercial counsellor keng chien were also at the airport.

Hungarian Premier Fock Jeno Meets Chinese Foreign Trade Minister

(NCNA-English Budapest, Nov. 13, 1972)

fock jeno, premier of the workers and peasants revolutionary government of the hungarian people's republic, today met with chinese foreign trade minister pai hsiang-kuo who is on a visit to hungary, and had a friendly talk with him.

present on the occasion was hungarian foreign trade minister biro jozsef.

chinese ambassador to hungary lu chih-hsien was also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes Delegation of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox)

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met with the japan-china friendship delegation of various circles sent by the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and gave a banquet in its honour. leader of the delegation is umeichi adachi, standing director of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and secretary general is yoriko miura.

the meeting and banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. liao cheng-chih and umeichi adachi toasted the constant development of the militant unity and friendly exchange between the people of china and japan.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations, including chang hsiang-shan, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, chang yu and ching pu-chun.

before its arrival in peking on november 9, the delegation had visited kwangchow, shanghai, suchou and sian.

Japanese Prefectural Literary Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1972)

the literary delegation from yamaguchi prefecture of japan with writer hiroki tominari as its leader and playwright yoshiaki fujii as its secretary general left here by air today to tour yenan, sian and southern china before going home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, sun ping-hua, secretary general of the china-japan friendship association, and literary workers and leading members of departments concerned including lin lin, li chi, hao jan, yang mo, hsing jen-hsien and tien shu-chien.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian Government Delegation Visits Red Flag Canal in Central China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1972)

mohamed ould cheikh sidya, minister of planning and research, and the government delegation of the islamic republic of mauritania he is leading yesterday visited the red flag canal in linhsien county in honan province, central china, accompanied by ku ming, vice-minister of the state planning commission. the distinguished guests were warmly welcomed by the local people. mauritanian ambassador to china mohamed ould sidi aly also accompanied the delegation on its visit.

the red flag canal was built by the people of linhsien county in a hard ten-year battle by relying on their collective strength. girdling the taihang mountains, this 1,000-kilometre-long canal brings the water of the changho river from the neighbouring shansi province to irrigate the arid farmland of the county.

the motor-cade arrived in linhsien county in the morning. accompanied by chou jung-hsueh and ma yu-chin, vice-chairmen of the county revolutionary committee, minister sidya and other distinguished guests viewed the canal running along the ledges of cliffs, tunnels, reservoirs and aqueducts. ma yu-chin, who had been in charge of the whole project, briefed the distinguished guests on the construction of the red flag canal. at the foot of a cliff where builders, suspended in mid-air by ropes around their waists, had drilled blast holes, the mauritanian guests had photographes taken with the hosts.

at the 616-metre-long, 5-metre-high and 6.2 metre-wide "youth tunnel" where the trunk canal passes through, wang ju-chi, a member of the youth shock brigade, told the distinguished guests how the more than 300 young people had worked hard for 17 months to complete the tunnel.

the distinguished mauritanian guests also visited the small hydraulic-electric power stations along the canal. during the visit, minister sidya told the chinese hosts that they had seen with their own eyes how the chinese people had carried out the principle of self-reliance.

on behalf of the people of the county, chou jung-hsueh thanked the distinguished guests for their words of encouragement. he asked minister sidya to convey the best wishes of linhsien people to the mauritanian people, wishing them new victories in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and in developing national economy.

in the evening, chen wen-shu, member of the honan provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the anyang regional revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of minister sidya and the other distinguished guests.

in the past few days the guests have visited a blanket factory, an art handicrafts exhibition and places of historical interest in peking.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chinese Football Team Leaves Peking for Kuwait, Guinea and Senegal

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1972)

a chinese football team with feng teh-pao as its leader and yang hsiu-wu and liu cheng-yen as its deputy leaders left here by air today for friendly visits to kuwait, guinea and senegal upon invitation.

the team was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned li feng-lou, chou cheng and chi yu-hua, as well as chinese football coaches and players.

present were kuwaiti ambassador to china abdulhamid al-buaijan, guinean ambassador to china aboubacar camara and diplomatic officials of the two embassies.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Prime Minister Arrives in Kunming

(NCNA-English Kunming, Nov. 14, 1972)

kirti nidhi bista, prime minister of the kingdom of nepal, and madame bista, and other distinguished nepalese guests in his party arrived in kunming by special plane this afternoon for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

prime minister and madame bista will arrive in peking tomorrow.

present at the airport to warmly welcome them were chou hsing, chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife yang yu-ying; wang pi-cheng, commander of the kunming units of the chinese people's liberation army and first vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; chen kang, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; cha yu-sheng, deputy commander of the p.l.a. kunming units; li wei, vice-chairman of the kunming municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of departments under the two revolutionary committees and the p.l.a. kunming units, as well as more than two thousand people of various nationalities.

han hsu, director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, and ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china, and madame subba, came specially from peking to greet the distinguished guests.

kunming airport today flew the national flags of nepal and china. when prime minister bista and his wife and other distinguished nepalese guests alighted from the plane, the welcoming crowds who were in colourful national costumes waved the national flags of china and nepal, bouquets and colourful streamers and danced to joyful music to warmly welcome the honourable envoys from this close neighbour of china's. prime minister bista and other distinguished nepalese guests kept waving to the crowds. the people shouted: "a warm welcome to prime minister bista exclamation" "resolute support to the nepalese people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the chinese and nepalese peoples exclamation" the airport was alive with warm expressions of friendship between the people of nepal and china.

this evening, the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee hosted a banquet in honour of prime minister and madame bista and other distinguished guests.

chou hsing and prime minister bista spoke at the banquet. chou hsing highly praised the government of the kingdom of nepal for its adherence to the policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment and its unremitting struggle to resist foreign aggression and intervention and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. he expressed his conviction that the current friendly visit to china by prime minister and madame bista would surely help promote the friendly relations and cooperation between china and nepal and the friendship between the two peoples.

prime minister bista recalled the history of the traditional friendship between the people of nepal and china. he expressed the wish that this friendship would undergo constant consolidation and development.

after the banquet, prime minister bista and madame bista accompanied by chou hsing attended a performance presented by the yunnan provincial song and dance troupe.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Delegation of Korean Academy of Sciences Leaves Kwangchow for Peking

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 13, 1972)

the delegation of the academy of sciences of the democratic people's republic of korea led by choe hung su, vice-president of the academy, wound up its friendly visit to kwangchow and left for peking by air today.

it was given a warm send-off at the airport by chiu kuo-kuang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments concerned. hao meng-pi, deputy secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences who accompanied the delegation on the visit, left by the same plane.

the delegation arrived here from changsha on november 11. chiu kuo-kuang gave a banquet that evening in honour of all members of the delegation.

during its stay here, the delegation visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement sponsored by chairman mao in 1926, the cemetery of kwangchow uprising, china's export commodities fair, the kwangtung chemical research institute and the kwangchow school for deafmutes. the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed by local people wherever they went.

Korean First Vice-Premier Receives Peking Municipal Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 13, 1972)

kim il, first vice-premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, this afternoon received all members of the peking municipal friendship delegation led by liu shao-wen, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china. he had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were: kang song san, chief secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea, and kang hui won, chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, was also present.

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Delegation of Korean Academy of Sciences

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, this evening met all members of the delegation of the academy of sciences of the democratic people's republic of korea led by choe hung su, vice-president of the academy. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and choi bong chol, first secretary of the korean embassy here.

also present were wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, and leading members of departments concerned and scientists, including wu heng, hao meng-pi, lu wei-chao, chen chen-chi, wu tsao-wen, chen ping, li kuang-liang and kao wen-hsueh.

Peking Municipal Friendship Delegation Back in Peking from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1972)

the peking municipal friendship delegation led by liu shao-wen, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china, returned to peking by air this afternoon after a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by wu teh, first secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other departments.

also present were li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, and another embassy official.

Scientific Cooperation Plan between Chinese and Korean Academies of Sciences Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1972)

the 1973-1974 scientific cooperation plan between the academy of sciences of china and the academy of sciences of the democratic people's republic of korea was signed here this evening.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, was present at the signing ceremony.

the plan was signed on behalf of the two academies by wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences and leader of the chinese academy of sciences delegation, and choe hung su, vice-president of the d.p.r.k. academy of sciences and leader of the d.p.r.k. academy of sciences delegation.

after the signing ceremony, wu yu-hsun gave a banquet in honour of all members of the korean delegation.

comrade kuo mo-jo attended the banquet.

the banquet was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere. wu yu-hsun and choe hung su toasted the constant consolidation and development of the great friendship between the people of china and korea and the friendly cooperation between the scientists of the two countries.

attending the signing ceremony and banquet were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and choi bong chol, first secretary of the korean embassy in peking.

also present were leading members of chinese departments and scientists, including wu heng, hao meng-pi, lu wei-chao, chen chen-chi, wu tsao-wen, chen ping, li kuang-liang and kao wen-hsueh.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrades Chou En-lai and Li Hsien-nien Meet Comrade Le Duc Tho

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1972)

chou en-lai, standing committee member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met with le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to minister xuan thuy, head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam. they had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

present at the meeting were hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, and ly ban, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-minister of foreign trade of the d.r.v.n., who are now in peking; nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

also present at the meeting were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister; shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

after the meeting, vice-premier li hsien-nien hosted a dinner in honour of le duc tho and other vietnamese comrades.

comrade le duc tho arrived in peking from hanoi by special plane at noon today on his way to paris.

meeting him at the airport were comrades li hsien-nien, han nien-lung, shen chien, liang feng, hsiao huang, kao chien-chung and others.

also present at the airport were comrades hoang van hoan and ly ban and charge d'affaires a.i. nguyen tien and ambassador nguyen van quang.

CHINA AND SUDAN

President Nimeri of the Sudan Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Nov. 13, 1972)

president
gaafar mohamed nimeri of the sudan received chinese ambassador to the sudan yang shou-cheng yesterday at the people's palace here and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Tsinghua University Delegation Leaves Switzerland for West Germany

(NCNA-English Geneva, Nov. 13, 1972)

the delegation of tsinghua university of china left switzerland yesterday for a friendly visit to the federal republic of germany.

the delegation was seen off at berne railway station by yuan lu-lin, counsellor of the chinese embassy.

the head of the delegation, chang wei, left here for paris on the same day to attend the 17th session of the general conference of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization as deputy leader of the chinese delegation to the unesco session.

during its stay in switzerland, the delegation visited the international fair of nuclear industries and attended international meetings of nuclear industries held in basel. they also visited nuclear power stations, factories, enterprises and research institutes and the european organization for nuclear research in geneva. they were received by the departments concerned in a friendly and warm manner.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuadorian Navy Capture Six US Poachers

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 14, 1972)

six u.s. fishing boats were captured by the ecuadorian navy on november 12 and 13 for making illegal hauls within ecuador's territorial waters, according to a report from quito.

this act in defence of ecuador's sovereign right over 200 nautical miles and its marine resources was made public yesterday by ecuadorian ministry of natural resources and tourism.

the u.s. poachers were taken into the port of salinas to face proceedings.

CHINA AND USSR

Chiao Kuan-hua Exposes Soviet Proposal as Downright Fraud

(NCNA-English United Nations, Nov. 13, 1972)

speaking at the plenary meeting of the united nations general assembly this afternoon, head of the chinese delegation chiao kuan-hua exposed the soviet proposal on the so-called non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons as a downright fraud. following is the full text of his speech:

mr. president,

in our speech at the plenary meeting of the general assembly on october 3, the chinese delegation already exposed in a fundamental way the essence of the soviet proposal on the so-called non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. one would expect the soviet representative to make some presentable reply in defense of this proposal. it is indeed disappointing that in his speech of november 2, the soviet representative only put forward some feeble rationalizations, which cannot gain any credence whatsoever.

1. the soviet representative said that the very core of the soviet proposal is its edge against aggression. on the contrary, the whole reactionary nature of the soviet proposal lies in its obliteration

of the demarcation line between aggression and the victims of aggression and its betrayal of the interests of the world's people fighting against imperialist aggression. the soviet representative tried very hard to make people believe that the soviet proposal is fully in keeping with the principles of the u.n. charter. if this was really the case, then strict observance of the charter would suffice. why is it necessary to formulate a separate declaration on what is called the non-use of force? the principles of the charter are to oppose the use of force for aggression against other states. however, it is this very key point of opposing aggression which is missing in the soviet draft resolution. therefore, how can it be said that the soviet proposal is fully in keeping with the principles of the charter? at a time when the u.s. government, the israeli zionists, the portuguese colonialists, the south african white racists as well as imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism of various descriptions are still resorting to the use of force in subjecting the great majority of the countries and peoples of the world to enslavement, aggression, control and intimidation, the preaching of the non-use of force in international relations indiscriminatingly, without regard to conditions and in an absolute way is, in effect, asking the people of various countries to abandon their armed struggle against aggression.

2. the soviet representative said that the soviet proposal on the non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons had advantages over china's proposal which states that, as the first step towards the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, all nuclear countries undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances, particularly against the non-nuclear countries. what the soviet representative said is sheer sophistry. china's proposal for undertaking the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is unconditional, while the soviet proposal for the so-called permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons is conditional, and the conditions constitute in essence the betrayal of the people's interests. as everyone knows, if all the nuclear countries undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances, then the question of the so-called second or third user of nuclear weapons as indicated by the soviet representative simply does not exist. his argument is sheer frivolous quibbling. when the soviet union even refuses to undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, how can it make people believe that it will permanently renounce the use of such weapons? if the soviet union truly stands for the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, why doesn't it propose the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons? why

should the soviet union frantically continue to develop its nuclear weapons while at the same time desperately opposing others conducting the necessary nuclear tests for self-defense? the plain truth is that it has recently reached an agreement with the united states on the limitation of strategic arms, so that it is reviving the old khrushchovite dream of soviet-u.s. collaboration for world domination, that is, soviet-u.s. collaboration to maintain nuclear monopoly and nuclear superiority and to carry out nuclear blackmail and nuclear threats against the people of the world. actually this is trying to keep the world under soviet-u.s. control in the name of maintaining world peace. to use khrushchov's words, "if any madman wanted war, we (the soviet union and the united states) would but have to shake our fingers to warn him off."

3. the soviet leaders are acting like overlords and doing whatever they please throughout the world, and yet they have come to the united nations to play the benevolent goddess of mercy giving earnest admonitions and rescuing the wretched. the soviet leaders have tried by every possible means to make people believe that they have laid down their butcher's knives and become buddhas at once. in 1968, the soviet union brazenly dispatched hundreds of thousands of troops, hundreds of planes and thousands of tanks to invade and occupy one of its east european allies. yet in 1969, the soviet representative came to this rostrum and put forward a proposal on what he called strengthening international peace and security. in 1971, the soviet union flagrantly abetted and supported the armed aggression against, and dismemberment of, pakistan. and now in 1972 the soviet representative has again come to this hall and put forward a proposal on the so-called non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. but empty talk about peace, after all, cannot cover up the true features of an expansionist. dear mr. soviet representative, why can't you just withdraw your troops and dismantle your bases from the people's republic of mongolia instead of unabashedly uttering empty words about the renunciation of the use of all force? wouldn't that better prove that you really have the intention for the non-use of force? the stark facts have shown that the soviet leaders have neither laid down their butcher's knives nor will they become buddhas.

the soviet proposal is a downright fraud. the chinese delegation firmly opposes it.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Trade Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 13, 1972)

chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming the venezuelan trade delegation led by dr. leopoldo diaz bruzual, president of the venezuelan institute of foreign trade.

present were leading members of chinese departments, including chen teh-ho, sun so-chang, sai tzu-shuang, li yen-nien, chao mao-chun, li shu-teh and shen yun-ao. hosts and guests proposed toasts to the constant development of friendship and trade relations between the people of china and venezuela.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Belgrade

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Nov. 13, 1972)

a chinese table tennis team arrived here today on a friendly visit to yugoslavia. the leader of the team is chen hsien with hsu yin-sheng and chang chun-han as deputy leaders.

welcoming the chinese team at the airport were m. novkovic, president, b. povic, vice-president, and s. jeremic, secretary-general, of the yugoslav table tennis association, and yugoslav table tennis coaches and players.

chu li-ching, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here were also present.

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